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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. May Curb Money Outflow

Russia, Chastened, Takes Seat

Geneva Centers on Chaco War

New York City Wants Lottery

St. Paul Pilot Saves Live Load

Nome, Burnt, Is Out of 'MNX'

WASHINGTON is urged by George N. Peek, its foreign trade adviser, to put federal supervision over movements of capital in and out of the United States. He finds that the world's debt to America since 1896 has increased $22,645,000,000. He would discover all about these debts and how they are piled up in order to help get more of them paid. The first step proposed to the President is an inventory that would show the nature and amount of American investments abroad and by whom held. Mr. Peek bemoans the fact that the United States has no adequate national bookkeeping system of its own—And is that why it is so hard to make credit and debit balance?

¶ Russia's acceptance into the League leaves it grave things to think about. Maxim Litvinoff's reply to President Sandler's greeting is listened to with courtesy, after Communism and many of Russia's policies have been frankly denounced. Russia's admission to the League was inevitable, but that the basic ideas of the Moscow Government are not accepted is made plain. Russia's procedure as a League member will not be easy. De Valera's challenge sharply rings—Does Russia extend the religious freedom pledged to America to all men?

¶ Geneva rings with talk of the Chaco war. The Bolivian delegate declares League conciliation will not succeed unless the United States and Brazil, nonmembers, are also drawn in. In the Council Barthou of France asserts that the bloody war must be stopped to save the League's prestige. Eden of Britain says the League has withheld positive action too long. Spain adds its demand that war halt. Paraguay and Bolivia will be mixed by these messages—They will believe familiar old cablegrams are being repeated by mistake.

¶ New York City decides officially to go into the lottery game to raise approximately $12,000,000 for unemployment relief. The Municipal Assembly formally approves the lottery plan proposed by James J. Lyons, borough president of the Bronx, and Mayor LaGuardia is expected to sign it, in spite of protests of business men and the clergy and lawyers' statements that it probably is illegal. Every known effort is being made to foist long-forbidden lotteries on America—Now the clever schemers hide behind the pitiful plight of the unemployed.

¶ Holland's finance minister fixes that troublesome gap of 93,000,000 florins in the budget. He wins a balance by adjusting the relationship between the state and municipalities and by cutting 10 per cent from the education fund. Incidentally, it is announced that Holland will generously pay 60 per cent of the naval budget of the distressed Netherland Indies. One more triumph for modern evaluation—There may be ignorance among the children, but no crimp in the navy they salute.

¶ St. Paul, Minn., watches open-mouthed a thrilling drama in the air. Mal D. Freeburg, pilot of a Northwest Airlines transport plane, is about to bring down his three men and two women passengers when the landing gear fails to fupction. Freeburg, once decorated for bravery, notifies the field, keeps the plane circling two hours while he and Co-Pilot Woodhead attempt repairs. When these fail, the gasoline tanks are emptied and a sliding landing of 700 feet accomplished without one injury. There is always hope, even in the air—Thinking man can supplement senseless machine.

¶ Chicago sees the NRA code fixing used-car prices put under fire by the National Automobile Dealers' Association. Dealers everywhere are violating it, says the association, because it is economically unsound. Some dealers, conscientiously keeping the law, wager the customer $100 he can't keep his fingers crossed 10 seconds—Then they add their loss to the allowance on the old hack.

¶ Nome, Alaska, begins to scrape away the ashes of a $3,000,000 fire. In near freezing temperature city and federal agencies work hard to provide shelter for hundreds of homeless ones and food for many more. Three Coast Guard cutters rush emergency supplies up the Yukon from their base. Two freighters set out from Seattle. Washington says $50,000 FERA funds may be available for shacks to meet winter. Tomorrow sees gradual recovery, but the moment is tragic for an American mining camp—The supply of ham and eggs has completely run out.

¶ England applauds no more heartily than the United States when Endeavour wins the second straight race over Rainbow. This is real racing—Sportsmanship comes first, nationalism a distant second.

Citizens Are Urged To Attend Primaries

TOMORROW it will be the privilege of all registered voters in Massachusetts to take part in the nomination of candidates for Governor, United States Senator, Lieutenant-Governor, all the principal state offices, District Attorney, and national and state Representatives. These popular primaries are in many respects more important than the actual election, for it is here that Democrats and Republicans decide whether or not the best possible man is carried into the election.

Groups Protest Lottery to Help New York Relief

Declare It Will Sap Public Morals—Mayor to Study Bill Before Signing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—City groups ranging all the way from the Society for the Prevention of Crime to the New York Board of Trade today were lined up in condemnation of the lottery plan feature of New York City's three-point relief financing program approved by the Municipal Assembly yesterday and now awaiting the signature of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

The lottery project which its sponsors claim will yield $12,000,000 for the funding of work and home relief, already is complicated by the likelihood that it will be ruled out by the courts.

Would Sap Public Morals

Alone of the three-way tax program, this scheme was adopted in the form of a joint resolution so that it requires neither the statutory hearing nor the Mayor's signature that constitutes the final ratification procedure for the income tax and gross business tax. Mayor LaGuardia said today, however, he would give it the same treatment as the two tax bills, holding a hearing and affording every opportunity to say what they thought of it.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime was unequivocal in its denunciation of the plan, declaring through its president, Dr. George Drew Egbert, that it would "inevitably sap the morals of our citizens and weaken the financial credit and standing of our city before the world."

"To acknowledge the city's inability to provide funds for the needy except by taking advantage of the gambling instinct inherent in human nature," he continued, "would be a serious reflection upon its financial and moral standing, and to raise funds by methods, which would be universally considered to be gambling methods would set a vicious example and establish a vicious precedent, however skillfully those methods may be concealed by schemes intended to give them the form of legality."

Not Justified by Conditons

Mr. Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, demanded the Mayor's rejection of lottery resolution as "beneath the dignity of the city, an affront to its citizens and business institutions and a sad reflection upon its public officials."

"We do not believe that any emergency exists which warrants the substitution of gambling, which is un-

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Russia Seated At Geneva As League Nation

Litvinoff Makes Address Expressing Hopes for World Coöperation

Simple Formalities

Actual Induction of Delegates Without Much Blowing of Trumpets

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 19—Reception of the Russian delegation in the League Assembly immediately the vote was taken and the speech by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, closes the episode which has been the chief subject of the present session.

Today, settling down after the exciting fortnight, it is curious to reflect on the enthusiasm that animated certain delegations when the Assembly opened and the singularly formal greeting which was accorded Russia last night.

Today Mr. Litvinoff took his seat for the first time in the Council, of which Russia is now a permanent member. He was welcomed by Dr. Benes. In response he expressed pleasure that Turkey has entered the Council at the same time as Russia. Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, who took the seat formerly occupied by the Chinese representative, warmly referred to Mr. Litvinoff.

They Were Ready

The Russian delegation, consisting of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, Mr. Vladimir Potemkin, Ambassador to Rome, and Mr. Boris Stein, Minister to Helsingfors, had motored across the French border into Switzerland and had gone to a hotel in Geneva. After waiting long enough for the preliminaries to be concluded, they went to the League Building last night.

Nobody seems to know how Mr. Litvinoff was smuggled into the League Building. But as soon as the vote was taken and credentials examined he slipped unnoticed into a seat. When President Sandler invited him to enter he was already in his place. Thus there was only perfunctory applause.

When Mr. Litvinoff passed M. Barthou in proceeding to the tribune he extended a hasty hand.

No Extravagance

What feature in this historic ceremony lends itself to picturesque description?

It is admirable that there was none of that incomprehensible extravagance often observed in international life which suddenly turns a villain into a hero. Russia had to come in and its coming in is a great event of incalculable consequence. But Russia has still to prove that it can work harmoniously with other nations which have vastly different ideals.

In this connection the speech of Mr. de Valera of the Irish Free State produced a marked impression. He dwelt upon the religious aspect of Russian relations. Politics, he said, could not exclude higher human considerations and there was only one method in the consciousness of 600,000,000 professing Christians in the world, namely for Russia to give some assurance in respect of its own people as it had given the United States in respect of its nationals, and grant full liberty of religious worship.

Mr. Litvinoff particularly thanked the representatives of France and

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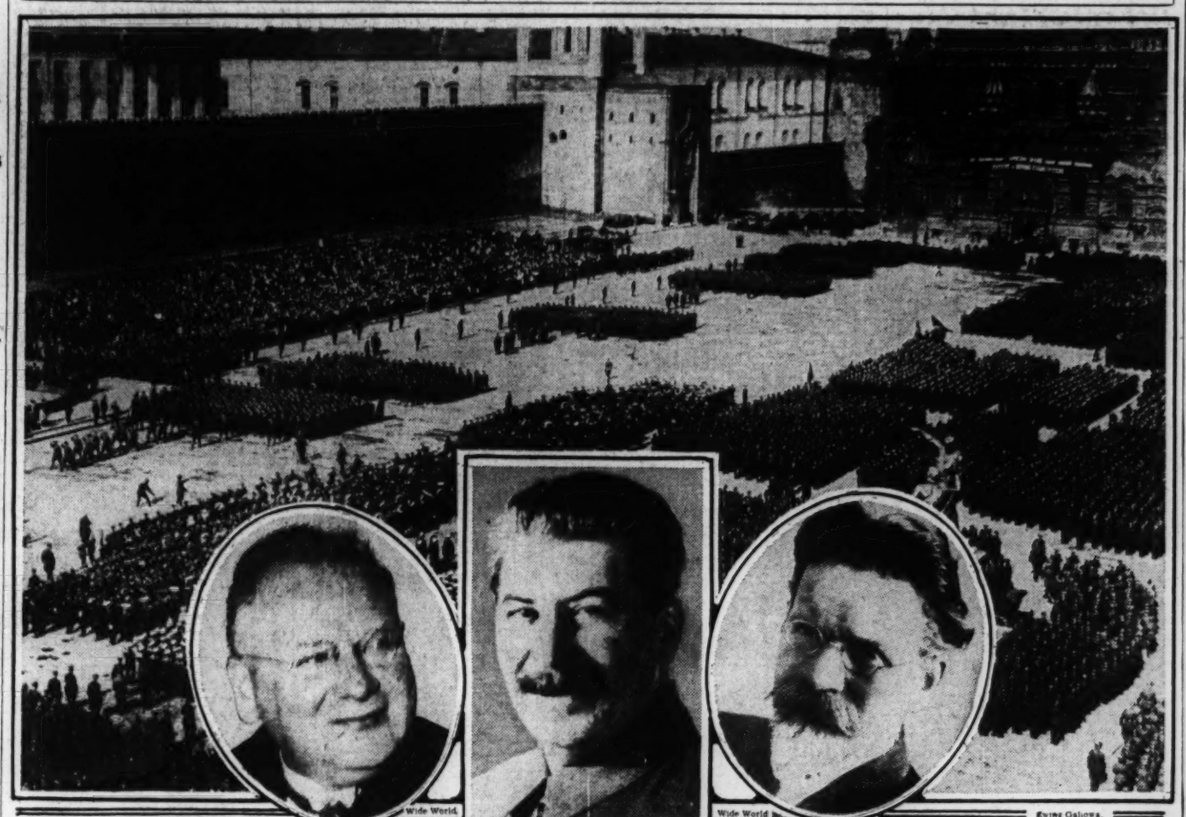
From Red Square to League of Nations



U. S. S. R. Signs a New Covenant

Public Gathering in Red Square of Moscow. Left in Circle—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Center—Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party. Right—Michael Kalinin, President of the Soviet Republics. Lower—New League of Nations Building at Geneva.

Strikers Clash With Police In Two Maine Cities

Saylesville Mill Reopens; Flareup in Nashua, N. H.; More Mills Close

Revelation that a considerable minority of textile manufacturers in New England are sympathetic toward many of labor's demands and are out of step with the uncompromising position of Mr. George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton Textie Institute, was made today.

Mr. J. Morton Curry, owner of a plant in Belleville, R. I., declared, in an interview, that stability had not come as hoped to the textile industry as a result of the codes, that the stretchout had been an abuse, as claimed, and that there was no fair reason why the United Textile Workers' Union should not be recognized.

Mr. Curry was a member of a committee on limitation of production under the woolen textile code, and his findings lead him to the conclusion that labor in its demand for a 30-hour week of two shifts is proposing a policy that would be of incalculable value to industry itself.

In the meantime union leaders and manufacturers jockey for last-minute advantages just before the report of President Roosevelt's mediation board is made public.

Clash in Maine Cities

Maine flared up today as the new storm center of the strike. For weeks state troopers and national guardsmen kept flying squadrons out of the State. But the wall of impregnability is crumbling today, with fierce clashes between strikers and police reported in Waterville and Lewiston.

National guardsmen were hastily dispatched to Waterville after militant picketers at the gates of the Lockwood Mills threatened to overpower local police.

Two storm centers, one in Rhode Island and one in Connecticut, were virtually restored to normal this morning. In Saylesville, R. I., scene of violence last week, the Sayles Finishing Company reopened with practically a full complement of workers. Putnam, Conn., into which national guardsmsn were funneled last week, was on almost a workaday basis, as the Belding - Heminway - Corticelli, and two other plants announced more workers at their jobs.

Temper of Strikers Sensed

The reopening of the Saylesville plant is being watched as an important indicator of the temper of the strikers and as a possible spearhead for a general, concerted drive to reopen closed plants. The plant is being picketed by approximately 240 strikers, with no report of violence having been received so far.

The employers estimated that of 1100 normally employed in the Saylesville plant, all but about 200 returned to work, and that this number were employed on the night shift, which is not yet resumed. Mr. Joseph Sylvia, Rhode Island strike leader, estimated that not more than 125 workers entered the plant.

The Associated Press reported a flareup in Nashua, N. H., where "flying squadrons" attempted to stage a demonstration at the Nashua Mills. The out-of-town picketers were advised to leave the city, but it was agreed to permit local strikers to picket the mills.

More Mills Close

The strikers' ranks were augmented in Massachusetts as plants in Forge Village and Granitville, employing 800 workers were closed. Pittsfield witnessed 400 workers join the strikers, the first defections reported in this city.

To all appearances the strike scene is not apt to change to any great extent; the union appears to have Rhode Island almost completely closed down, and it appears to have advanced as far as it can in Massa-

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Communism Cuts New Pieces For League's Jig-Saw Puzzle, Shelving Many Old Policies

Weapons Peculiar to Soviets Are Sheathed as World Hostility Diminishes—There's a Nationalistic Rebirth in Russia; 'Fatherland' Is Heard Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—After rejecting several proposals from various European countries during the past eight years to join the League of Nations, Soviet Russia has accepted League membership and has taken a place on the Council. Outwardly this suggests a complete reversal of Russia's foreign policy. However, her journalistic spokesmen insist there has been no change whatever in Soviet foreign policy. They say "European nations and their League have changed—not we."

Until now Russia's attitude toward the League has been very similar to that of the United States. She has seen no advantage for herself in joining the League and has suspected certain disadvantages in being drawn into a European system of alliances.

Soviet spokesmen declare that since Lenin first advanced the theory that Socialism can be built in a single country, Russia's foreign policy has had one main purpose—to assure herself against attack by governments who feared the effects of Bolshevist influence upon their own systems. Russian Communists long regarded the league as an anti-Bolshevist organization, especially directed against Russia.

From their own viewpoint, the Soviets have always been fighting various "capitalistic" combinations. During the early years of existence the Soviets felt they stood alone in a hostile world without traditional defensive or offensive weapons, and they therefore sought to create weapons peculiarly their own. They organized a "world revolution" to resist—first, military interventions and afterward political combinations. As hostile pressure from without and within has diminished, the Soviet's peculiar weapons have been sheathed.

As the years have passed, Russia gradually has acquired an effective political, economic and military machine sufficient to rank herself as a world power by any standards.

During recent weeks Soviet citizens have become increasingly aware of their own nationalistic rebirth. Soviet newspapers have revived the Russian word for Fatherland and used it repeatedly on all occasions. Patriotism in a modified sense has received Communist approval.

Russian Communists see no inconsistencies in this evolutionary process. They feel that their Socialist state should adapt itself to the world as at present constituted. They desire for themselves protection against attack while "building Socialism" and they use for this purpose the weapons they consider most effective. At one time the Communist International provided major assistance. Now the League of Nations and European agreements appear similarly useful.

For study of the Soviet policy one can draw the confident conclusion that in entering the League Russia is prepared to coöperate genuinely to obtain that peace which has been the consistent aim of her foreign policy from the beginning. As a member of the League Council, whose decisions must be unanimous, Russia might paralyze League activities if she desired. But the Soviets consistently refused to consider entering the League during the years when mutual distrust was much greater than now. Apparently Moscow saw no advantage to herself in obstructionist methods inside the League then and such advantages are even less apparent now.

Third Yacht Race Postponed a Day For Lack of Wind

America's Cup Contestants Ride Idly on Glassy Sea as Deadline Passes

ABOARD U. S. C. G. CUTTER ARGO, Off Newport, Sept. 19 (AP)—The third race for the America's Cup between the British challenger Endeavour, victor in the first two, and the defending American sloop Rainbow today was postponed until tomorrow for lack of a breeze.

The postponement came only a few minutes before 12:30 p. m. (E. S. T.). The deadline beyond which a race cannot be started under cup rules.

The sea was flat as a millpond with only an occasional puff of wind out of the southwest to ruffle the waters and not enough to give any hope of sailing the race under the time limit of 5½ hours. Both yachts lay near the committee boat, rolling slightly in the swell but with their sails hanging slack.

It was the second time in five days the wind had deserted the boats. Saturday they started, but were unable to finish under the time limit and the race was declared "no contest." Rainbow was leading only half a mile from the finish when time ran out. She admittedly is a better boat in light airs.

The day started with low, gray clouds and a heavy, rolling sea, which, however, changed to a vast, calm millpond.

[Further details will be found on the Sport Page.]

Bomb Makers Push Sales In Latin America

Testimony at Arms Hearing Indicates Advantage Taken of Conditions

Letters Put in Record

Federal Laboratories Defense Is Falling Off in Commercial Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Spurred by an emphatic declaration from Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington that "peace can only come with complete frankness," the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today delved deeply in the story of how an American bomb firm was said to have taken advantage of unsettled conditions in Latin America to offset the effects of the business slump on its profits.

Officials of Federal Laboratories, Inc., which sells hand grenades, tear gas and machine guns, represented the munitions business as a trade for which they had no liking, but into which they were forced by falling off of profits in commercial fields.

To a colleague, Mr. Frank Sheridan Jonas, representative of the firm in South America once expressed this distaste, "A fellow has to wish for trouble to make a living," he wrote, adding, "it would be a terrible state of affairs if my conscience should begin bothering me."

"Have Been a Great Thing"

At another time Mr. Jonas wrote a letter stating that "unsettled conditions in South America have been a great thing for me. It's an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody good," while Mr. John W. Young, president of the Federal Laboratories, expressed the view in another letter that the crisis in the United States, with its attending labor troubles, had brought about an acute demand for tear gas made by the company.

In the face of what he called a "grim determination to stifle the munitions inquiry because it is hurting profits," Senator Bone declared today in a prepared statement read at the hearing that "every mother in this world will breathe more easily" when the committee has finished its work.

Senator Bone launched into a defense of the whole investigation when Mr. Young and Mr. Jonas asked the committee not to reveal the name of an official of Honduras to whom a $300 commission was paid because it might embarrass him. They added that they were afraid that if such activities of the munitions business were exposed it might affect other foreign trade.

"Did you ever see a lawsuit tried that way, without the name of a criminal omitted because it might embarrass someone?" Senator Bone asked. Then he read the following statement:

Position Defended

We want the citizens of South America to understand that it affords no pleasure to the committee to force out the truth concerning all these transactions of North American companies. The methods which the arms makers and arms sellers use to promote high-price hostilities may easily become a menace to the peace of nations in every part of the world. We have made an honest effort to get at the facts and we have spared no American company which has indicted itself from its records.

We have not spared European makers or sellers where the truth available to us involved them. We ask the citizens of South America to understand that peace can only come with complete frankness. It cannot be bought by hiding, deceiving and concealing. To show that officials of a company have used weak men is not an indictment of a people, any more than an exposé of the racketeering of an Al Capone is an indictment of the people of Chicago. The Senate committee is not investigating the morals of a nation; it is getting at specific facts in connection with certain deals in the private munitions business.

I hope and confidently expect that those European countries which are not already dominated by the munitions makers and sellers will start similar investigations shortly. When our investigation and those in other countries which we hope will follow, are finished, I believe that every mother in this world will breathe more easily. I think I speak for the committee in saying that it desires above all other things to spare the coming generation of boys the horors of another great war.

Response to Protests

Senator Bone's statement was made in response to the numerous protests from Latin-American nations that have been received by the State Department. The name of the Honduran official was not mentioned, in spite of the Senator's declaration.

That the war implement makers sometimes had misgivings about what they were doing, was shown in a letter written by Mr. Jonas to an official of the Curtiss-Wright Company. "A fellow has to wish for trouble to make a living," he said. Further on he added: "It would be a terrible state of affairs if my conscience should begin bothering me soon." Today Mr. Jonas reiterated this dislike to the committee and said he would be glad when he could get back to the business of selling arms to sportsmen.

In connection with the operations

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Ballots Ready for the Big Vote

Hides of Free Beef Held Back

Wet Outlook Disturbs Women

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

Precious Cargo

A large truck rolled up to City Hall this morning. It was flanked on either side by a group of heavily armed guards. Bystanders stood curiously about. Was it a gold shipment?

Then out came heavy cases. Their precious cargo was ballots. The corricor was cleared of all people while city employees carried the boxes in. Thus did Boston safeguard the important papers which will carry the votes of tomorrow's primary election.

Distribution of the ballots to the voting places will be equally guarded and police will particularly watch the approaches to the polls to see that members of the various factions, anxious to hand out literature, do not block the paths of the voters.

Recovery

A Peace of Leathe.

When vast quantities of drought-area cattle were turned into canned meat for distribution to the needy, thousands of hides remained. Since the meat was going to the poor who would be unable to buy meat in the regular market, the meat concerns made little protest.

But the hides had been overlooked. Boston's vast leather district soon felt the first effect of the sudden unloading of hides, quickly protested to Washington. Today the district went about its leathery way with greater calm, having been assured that the Government would hold these extra hides off the market until they can be gradually distributed without upsetting the regular market conditions.

When the first reports of dumping were made, the Government considered having the hides converted into leather by regular tanners and then made into shoes for free distribution to the needy. But while people could do without meat, they still had to buy shoes and used relief money for this purpose.

Thus a government project of shoemaking and distribution appeared very different from the canning project, approaching government competition in the shoe and leather business. So the shoe-making plan was abandoned in favor of the policy of holding back the hides.

Liquor Control

Women's Clubs Consider

Potent force in the betterment of living conditions are the women's clubs. Prior to prohibition they played little part in the dry campaigns except as they were members of the W. C. T. U.

Today the president of the Massachusetts federation, Mrs. Thomas J. Walker of Whitinsville, was on record as seeing the possibility of the women's clubs starting a new war against liquor and the saloon. In state circles her announcement was considered another significant finger pointing the failure of repeal to bring the long-promised era of temperance and elimination of the bootlegger.

The women's clubs have never been political. Mrs. Walker says that

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Big Financiers Back Drive By Federal Housing Group To Better American Homes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—Going out to the people to interest them in fixing up their back porches, mending their leaky roofs, or installing new equipment in their factories, the Federal Housing Administration, which makes possible loans for such purposes, held its first large mass meeting here yesterday.

More than 1000 manufacturers, contractors and business men gathered to hear details of the building-and-repair program from Mr. Ward M. Canaday, director of public relations for the Federal Housing Administration.

This is the first of the administration programs, in which the Government has definitely stepped aside and given private capital its opportunity, said Mr. Canaday. The FHA aims specifically to put profit back into business, he declared.

Some 6000 financial institutions representing $30,000,000,000 of assets have indicated their willingness to lend money under the FHA plan, Mr. Canaday announced. It is expected that the repair work, the first phase of the National Housing Act, will begin immediately and that mortgage loans on new house construction, the second phase of the act, will be available about Nov. 1.

There are now 1200 committees organized in various communities which are planning a house-to-house campaign to list all of the repairs needed in each house or business building, Mr. Canaday said.

"Our main object now is to reach those people whose property has deteriorated and who are in a position to do something about it," he continued. "Many of them have fallen into a neglectful attitude and are waiting for just the right time to do the repairing. If we can convince them that now is the time and show them, for instance, that a $50 leak in the roof today may mean a $500 one a few months hence, then we can get decisions in favor of repairing.

"There are about 16,000,000 homes in the United States today which are in need of repair or modernization. Think what it would mean if in each community each owner could spend a few hundred dollars or even only $30 to $40 on repairs."

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Things Present

There are 1,000,000 members of "Four-H Clubs" throughout the United States, any one of whom would be glad to read Dorothea Kahn's "Davids Under the Four-H Banner," in the Weekly Magazine Section. Other articles of interest are: "Saving the International System," by Sir Arthur Salter; "Another View of War Debts," by An Old Soldier; and "Give Us a King," by Eyre Sandford Carter.

The Executive Editor of the Monitor records his impressions of the Century of Progress exhibition, in the Wide Horizon on the Editorial Page.

Today's article in the "Bringing Up the Baby" series, on the Women's Activities Page, points out that the furniture in the nursery need not be varied, nor the conveniences many.

The student of Spanish will enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more constructive ideas on job-finding in the Vocations column.

Fleet to Maneuver Off Alaska
Submarines End Long Cruise
Trade Upgrade Kept in August

Secretary of Labor Reports Normal Trend After Recent Decreases—Factions in Textile Strike Still Deadlocked—Arms Data Pile Up

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Announcement by Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, that the American fleet's next maneuvers would be held in Alaskan waters dominated purely national news today.

This area, contiguous with the extreme bounds of continental Asia and some 2000 miles nearer the Japanese islands than any other part of the American mainland is the link between the two continents. Possibly more than Hawaii itself, this area holds the key to strategy in the Pacific, and the American fleet will enter it on a major scale for the first time.

Also with world implications, the munitions inquiry pursued its revealing course today. On the domestic side, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced a pick-up in employment, federal activities to speed the flow of credit became known and the textile situation continued in a deadlock.

* * *

Alaskan Maneuvers: A glance at the globe—or even at a Mercator's projection of the northern Pacific—shows the importance of the Alaskan area to American national defense. Here lies the shortest route to Asia. Here the Aleutian Islands extend thousands of miles southwestward. Here airplane traffic of the future between the two continents should pass, once climatic conditions of fogs and severe winds can be surmounted—probably by flights in the higher air.

And here, frank observers admit, the strategical experts of both Japan and the United States are concentrating most of their attention. Japan has already been seriously alarmed at rumors — apparently groundless — of possible American landing fields in the Aleutian Islands. Even the voyage of the disarming Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh over the Aleutians to Japan caused considerable alarmist publicity in Tokyo.

Now the whole American fleet—returned to the Pacific after its withdrawal this year had been met with shouts of applause from Japan—is sailing straight upon the crucial tactical point. The maneuvers will take place within a triangle marked by Alaska, Puget Sound and Hawaii.

The primary locale is Alaskan, however, with a defending fleet meeting an invading fleet from some other part of the area. Secretary Swanson said today that choice of the area was: "In line with the navy's policy of holding fleet problems and fleet concentrations in the various areas contiguous to American territorial waters."

At the same time, the Secretary announced that Submarine Division 12, composed of six submarines and tender ships, has just completed an unusually extended 8200-mile cruise around the border of the proposed area for maneuvers, stopping for two months in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, for operations. The unit is due at San Diego from Pearl Harbor.

This voyage is important in the light of Japan's reiterated emphasis upon the submarine arm of its fleet. Though long Pacific voyages are apparently impracticable for undersea craft, maneuvers close to territorial waters are highly adapted for submarines.

Hence Japan refused at the London Conference to agree to their abolition and supports a fleet far larger than its proportion of other craft. Hence, for coast defense and to strike at the shortest sea lane between Asia and America off Alaskan waters, the American submarine squadron is pioneering in highly significant waters.

The American announcement follows by less than a fortnight the Japanese Cabinet's final approval of a plan providing for denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty before the end of this year unless the powers accept Japan's naval disarmament program at the preliminary discussions to be held in London in October.

* * *

Crucial Curve: Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has been anxiously awaiting August employment figures, was able to breath easier as she announced, "We are glad to see at this critical moment the curve went up in the usual way."

The gains between July and August were small, averaging only 1 per cent for factory employment and 3 per cent for pay rolls, but administration officials were pleased to see the normal trend for August followed after decreases of recent months.

Seasonal rises, as well as the reopening of plants which had been shut down in July because of labor or other difficulties, were reflected in the gains.

Ten of the 18 industries surveyed in the non-manufacturing field showed gains in employment, while seven reported increases in pay rolls. Fifty-two of the 90 manufacturing industries covered reflected gains in employment and 51 reported increases in pay rolls. Miss Perkins commented that these increases were not as widely distributed as usual.

One of the least hopeful sections of the employment report was that dealing with the durable industries, whose pick-up is considered the backbone of recovery. While two durable industry groups showed increases in employment, Miss Perkins said the combined durable goods groups showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent in employment over the month interval.

"Increases are usual in August," Miss Perkins's report said. "They reflect seasonal activity in clothing, canning, shoes and a number of other industries, as well as resumption of more normal operations after customary shutdowns. Gains in factory employment in August have been shown in all but one of the 15 years for which data are available, and increased pay rolls have been reported in all but two years."

* * *

New Political Portents: Political weather gazers found much to talk about today by the primary results in Mississippi and Wisconsin. Nomination of former Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo—which is equivalent to election—to the senatorial chair from Mississippi asures the Upper Chamber of another vigorous and unorthodox character.

Mr. Bilbo himself assures the nation that he will kick up more dust than the redoubtable Senator Huey P. Long. Until recently the victorious candidate was a modest but picturesque newspaper-clipper in the AAA here in Washington. But as Governor of Mississippi Mr. Bilbo had stirred up plenty of excitement from 1928 to 1932.

This summer, climbing into a battered motorcar, he followed the example of Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray in Oklahoma and stumped the crossroads communities. He advocated redistribution of wealth and numerous other sweeping expedients intended to appeal to the back-country voters of Mississippi. He won.

Former Governor Bilbo's opponent, the present Senator Hubert D. Stephens, told the voters he would stand by President Roosevelt. Bilbo replied that he "would stand with the President, not by him."

The addition of this new unorthodox figure to the Senate confirms the political feeling that the voters are still anxious to unseat those who have been "ins" for some time, and replace them with a set of "outs." Part of the Maine results, such as Senator Hale's small vote and Representative Carroll Beedy's defeat, are attributed to the same tendency against "ins."

In Wisconsin, the results are regarded as inconclusive. Senator Robert M. La Follette polled a generous vote on his new Progressive Party ticket. The scattered nature of the Democratic vote for the Senatorial nomination indicates that President Roosevelt's indorsement of "Young Bob" at Green Bay had some effect.

As for former Gov. Philip F. La Follette, he was appreciably behind Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman, whom President Roosevelt also indorsed.

* * *

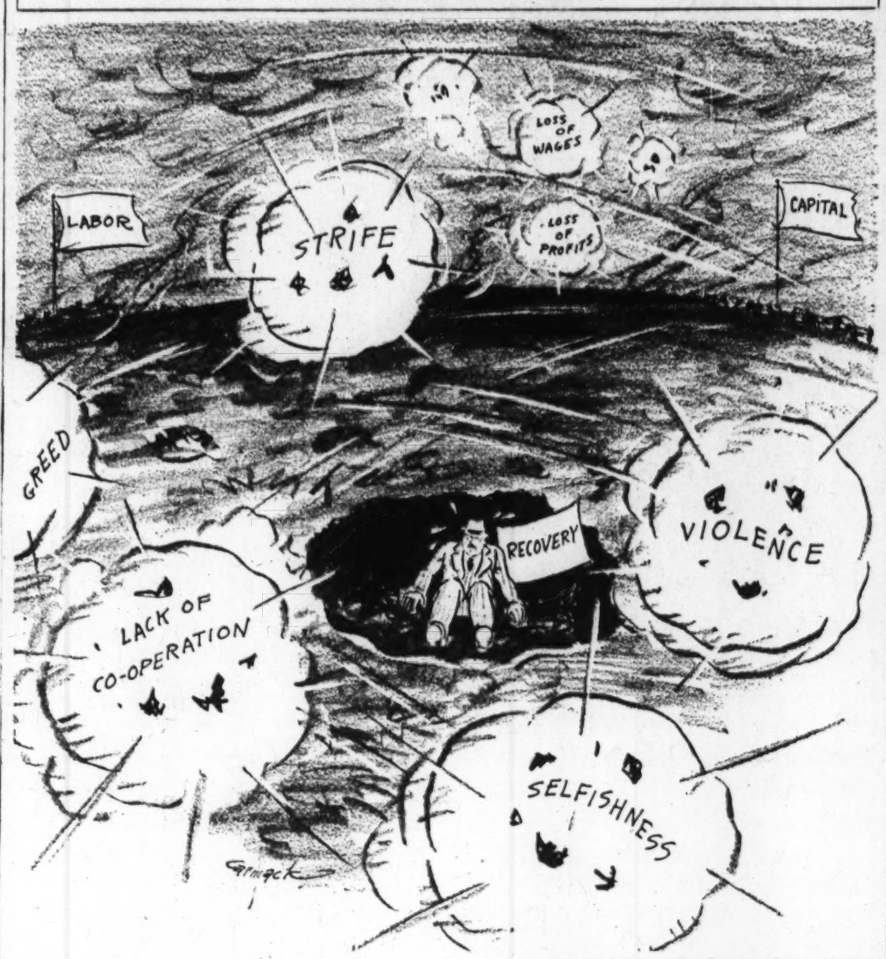
Strikes, But Not Violence: Even the heat of anger and the stress and excitement of a strike do not justify acts of violence by employees was the guiding rule laid down by Mr. D. A. Moscovitz, counsel for the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, in a decision on an Enid, Okla., dispute.

Serving as impartial arbitrator at the request of both sides Mr. Moscovitz denied reinstatement to eight employees who had wilfully neglected property and mechanical equipment or offered violence to their employers. He granted reinstatement to six others whose offense was nonviolent or not proved.

Arbitration Reached in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 19 (AP)—Current flowed back into the wires of Des Moines, electric light system at 6:18 a. m. today following a conference in which strike leaders and company officials conferring with Gov. Clyde L. Herring announced that arbitration had been reached.

In No Man's Land



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Bomb Makers Pushed Sales In Latin America, Letters Show

(Continued from Page 1)

of Federal Laboratories the committee has made the additional disclosures as follows:

Guns, bombs and tear gas were sold to both the "ins" and the "outs" in the Cuban revolution, showing, according to committee members, how munitions makers can influence the fates of governments in small countries. Mr. Young admitted at times he was perplexed as to which government to recognize in Cuba and whether he should sell to both sides or only one. Nothing was done without State Department approval, the witnesses testified.

Commissions Paid

Commissions of $600 were said to have been paid Lieutenant-Commander James S. Strong, U. S. N., on three orders for guns, gas masks and bombs by the Colombian Government by Federal Laboratories. Commander Strong was "lent" to the Colomban Government by the Navy Department as a naval adviser.

Federal Laboratories were said to have backed the national firearms control bill at the last session of Congress partly for "patriotic reasons" and partly because it was anxious to stop the importation of German machine guns.

Cases where commissions had been offered to officials of other governments by Federal Laboratories' agents were referred to by company officers as "unfortunate experiences."

In 1932, Federal Laboratories did business amounting to $295,000; in 1933, to about $500,000.

Storm of Protest Meets Relief Lottery

(Continued from Page 1)

lawful, for taxation, which is a normal function of government. The moral sense of the community is shocked by such a proposal."

In a letter to the Mayor, Mr. Magnus also was critical of the income and gross business tax features of the program as well, and again brought forward the proposal for a tax on subway fares as the proper relief taxation scheme.

Aldermanic President Bernard F. Deutsch, the only member of the Board of Estimate to record a "no" against the lottery resolution yesterday, declared today that nothing connected with the scheme would stand the legal test.

"Why raid gambling joints if you are going to become a professional gambler yourself?" he asked. "New York has put itself in a most hypocritical position. It raids gambling dens and jails policy slip men, but now it is going into the business itself."

Rose By Any Other Name

The resolution establishing the lottery calls it the "Municipal Supplementary Relief Association." Its original sponsor, Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx, holds that the legal definition of a lottery as "a scheme for the distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or agreed to pay a valuable consideration for the chance," does not apply in this case, since the prizes are positions as officers in the association, making it jobs and not "property" that is being distributed.

Under the plan the eight members of the board of estimate would serve as trustees of the corporation with a 12-member directorate in addition to being appointed by the Mayor. There would be a drawing from a jury wheel for officerships every six months.

Under the federal law, no matter pertaining to lotteries may be sent through the mails, and it was regarded as certain that the Federal Government would look upon the scheme as a lottery, at least until convinced otherwise.

Every state in the U. S. has a prohibition against lotteries, and in New York State the penalty for violation may be two years imprisonment and, or, a fine of $1000.

Inland Waterway Used

Galveston, Texas, recently made its first movement of freight to the east via inland waterway—a shipment of sulphur to Pittsburgh.

Pilot Grounds Plane Safely Without Aid Of Landing Gear

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. Mal D. Freeburg, veteran pilot who has been decorated by President Roosevelt for his ability to meet emergencies in the air, has added another brilliant feat to his record.

Trapped in the air when the landing gear of a Northwest Airlines plane bound for Chicago failed to function, three women and two men passengers rode over St. Paul for nearly two hours last night while Mr. Freeburg and his co-pilot, Mr. John Woodhead, made futile efforts to adjust the apparatus.

Mr. Freeburg then brought the big plane to earth with all passengers safe and slight damage to the ship, after emptying the tanks of gasoline to prevent an explosion. He made a nearly perfect "three-point" landing. The plane slid 700 feet as dust and sparks rose.

Pilot Freeburg has won attention for a number of feats. On April 12, 1932, while he was piloting a plane with eight passengers and a load of mail, the left outboard motor of the ship became loosened from its mounting and damaged a landing gear while flying near Wabasha, Minn. He maneuvered the plane over the Mississippi River and tipped the plane so that the engine fell into the river.

In 1930 the pilot warned the crew of a train carrying Mr. Robert T. Jones Jr., the Atlanta golfer, and other golfers to Chicago from Minneapolis of a burning bridge ahead of the train.

Virginia Townsfolk Turn Actors for a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19—Residents of Williamsburg, students at the College of William and Mary and school children of the community became actors in a moving picture entitled "A Day in Restored Williamsburg," Sept. 14 as camera men filmed a pictorial record of the restoration project's progress.

With the restored buildings of colonial Williamsburg as a setting, citizens went through episodes of their daily life. Scenes were taken along the Duke of Gloucester Street, at the college, in Matoka Park, in several of the restored buildings and at the Pulaski Club.

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*Norge also shown in the Borg-Warner exhibit in the Travel & Transport Building, in the Porcelain Enamel Parade in the General Exhibits Building, the Brick Manufacturers Model Home and the National Lumber Manufacturers Budget Home.

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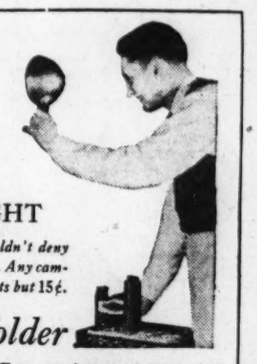
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Autostrades Built in Italy To Allow Speed in Motoring Unhampered by Other Traffic

Violations of Rules Penalized by Fines and Prison Terms—Germany Adopts Big Road Program to Link Cities—French Must Know Code

Highway Safety Series
Fifth of Eight Articles

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA—Holiday time is accident time On the continent of Europe the newspapers are in the habit of printing long lists of automobile casualties after each fête day It is then that the inexperienced or reckless driver is abroad, and on the encumbered road he occasions numerous mishaps, many of them of a grave character.

This kind of publicity does not, however appear to have much effect If a train comes to grief and there are a dozen victims, the whole country is shocked. But a list of 100 victims of the road in a single day has come to be regarded almost as normal. The problem has not been, speaking generally tackled with sufficient energy It has scarcely been realized. It has grown to bigger dimensions year after year, until now the danger is largely taken for granted.

Perhaps Italy is the most progressive country in this respect. It has, of course, long been recognized that it is foolish to endeavor to lay down speed limits. The whole tendency is to construct swifter and swifter vehicles, and a steady 50-miles-an-hour is now regarded as moderate.

Improvement of Roads

But the roads were not made for 50 - miles - an - hour cars. They are often too narrow to permit an automobile to pass another if there is any traffic coming in the opposite direction. In Italy, therefore, tremendous efforts have been made to improve the roads—to widen them, to keep them in good repair, and to build thoroughfares known as autostrades, which are reserved for motorcars of tourism.

An elaborate system of different-colored stones lining the roads furnishes indications to the traveler Black and white stones intimate the nature of the route, and other colors are employed in the turnings.

Except in the towns, where there are local regulations, the automobilist can go as quickly as he pleases. But if there is an accident he must expect to be treated with the utmost severity. Particularly does the law insist on obligatory assistance for the victim of an accident. The driver must instantly stop and he must see that all proper aid is rendered.

Revocation of Permits

He must appear before a tribunal of justice which is inclined to hold him responsible penally. Monetary fines are not, as a rule, deemed sufficient. For the smallest imprudence a prison sentence may be inflicted —though in the case of a first offense which is not grave it is usually suspended. Permission to drive is taken away when real incompetence or carelessness is shown. The result would appear to be a considerable reduction of casualties

In France the rules are frequently changed. When a license is sought, the greatest stress in the examination is laid upon a knowledge of the code of the route. If the candidate fails to answer a question correctly, he is more likely to be refused than if he drives badly. For he will, presumably, acquire greater skill, whereas his lack of knowledge is regarded as betraying indifference to the rights of others.

An elaborate system of signs is conspicuously in evidence on all the French roads. A zigzag is a warning of several turnings in quick succession. A cross tells the driver that there are crossroads 150 yards away. The proximity of a school is shown by a picture of children. There are many such signals which reveal every variety of contingency in advance.

Guidance of Travelers

The villages protect themselves by deep indentations which compel the driver to slow up. In most of the towns there are big markings at the street crossings, which provide a safety zone for pedestrians. In many parts a white or yellow line in the middle of the road—especially in the villages—must not be crossed. The trees are whitewashed—or in some cases there is a whitewashed parapet—for the guidance of night travelers.

These are only a few of the devices which are only in an experimental stage. But France does not at present appear favorable to the immediate construction of autostrades—or autoroutes. In Germany they are accepted as desirable, though Chancellor Hitler has not yet had time to carry out the scheme which was adopted a few years ago in an international congress at Milan.

While Italy has made a good beginning in the northern section of the country, Germany is only now proceeding to the execution of this plan. Germany is anxious to bring itself up-to-date as a country in which motoring is safe and easy, and in which speed can be developed without peril.

The argument of those who, as in France, question the necessity of special motoring roads, is that both Germany and Italy have not hitherto been well provided with good well-kept thoroughfares, whereas France since the days of Louis XIV —whose successor in this respect was Napoleon I—has been engaged in developing a network of great highways which are relatively straight and spacious.

Why should France, therefore, spend immense sums of money in the making of superroutes? Those superrroutes indeed exist. They are the railroads, on which automotrices which run on rails at a speed of more than 80 miles an hour may eventually take the place of the old steam trains.

Comparison of Mileage

A comparison of the continental road figures is illuminating. France possesses 651,962 kilometers of roads on a surface of 550,000 square kilometers. Germany possesses only 348,623 kilometers for 468,705 square kilometers; and Italy 169,970 kilometers for 314,000 square kilometers. Perhaps I should add that Great Britain has 285,520 kilometers of roads for an area of 230,000 square kilometers.

The Germans, like the Italians, accept the reasoning that it is abnormal for a special method of locomotion, like the automobile, virtually to monopolize roads which are intended for other purposes. The essence of the automobile is speed but speed is perilous on the ordinary road with its turnings, its level-crossings, its crossroads, its pedestrians, its cyclists, its carts, its animals. Therefore there must eventually be a complete system of autostrades.

Construction of Autostrades

Thus Germany envisages the building of autostrades from Salzburg in Austria to Munich, to Leipzig, to Berlin, to Danzig, from Basle in Switzerland to Karlsruhe, to Frankfurt, to Coblentz, to Hanover, to Breme, to Hamburg, to Kiel, and from Dresden to Breslau. They will be connected up with Liége in Belgium.

According to the Milan scheme, all the countries, notably Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Roumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Spain and Portugal—and of course France—contemplate such constructions on the main lines of communication.

Spain has indeed some excellent roads. Primo de Rivera devoted a good deal of his attention to their amelioration. Yet Spain, like other countries, is perturbed at the frequency of accidents at level-crossings, and is studying the different methods, such as automatic barriers, which will prevent this regrettably frequent kind of mishap.

It should be observed that the French code of driving on the right is adopted by almost every country in Europe. The British rule of driving on the left is followed only by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, part of Austria, Sweden. Sweden insists that automobilists who are not insured against accidents to third persons must make a deposit to the authorities for this purpose. Norway likewise compels the traveler to take out insurance.

Accidents at Crossways

Statistics show that most accidents are caused at crossways. Direct collisions come next. Third in importance is the practice of "doubling." Much fewer are the accidents due to excessive speed. Fewer still are those due to insufficient lighting—which paradoxically, are almost the same as those due to blinding lights.

Statistics also show that the mortality caused by automobiles in different countries per 100,000 inhabitants is: United States, 19.5; Australia, 12.1; New Zealand, 10; Scotland, 9.2; Switzerland, 6.9; Belgium, 4.6; Germany, 4; Sweden, 2.5; Canada, 9.1; England, 8.4; Norway, 2.1; France, 1.3. These figures, recently published by the journal VU, cover the period from 1918-1932.

And a Good Time Was Had by All

Wide World — Lindberghs Are Guests of Oklahoma Farmer

The "Lone Eagle" and His Mate Were Forced Down by Motor Trouble on the Farm of Gomee Aitkens at Woodward, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Aitkens and some of the neighbors who just ran in to chat with the man and woman of whom they had heard and read so much. Colonel Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh had a fine time. Mrs. Lindbergh helped with the dishes and the Colonel milked a cow. Here they are, everybody happy.

Report on Strike Is Ready For Submission by Winant

(Continued from Page 1)

chusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Maine is unpredictable with rapid inroads having been reported in the last 24 hours.

In Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island plans are being discussed by the manufacturers for an attempted reopening of plants. Such a plan is believed to have been the subject of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which met today in Fall River, where practically all the mills are closed and the 22,000 workers are idle.

A delegation representing the New England Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners visited Governor Ely at the State House yesterday, but was turned back without eliciting from the Governor the promise that he would under no circumstances call out the militia in the strike controversy. Governor Ely, who refused to talk with Communists among the delegation, declared, however, that he would call the militia only if a substantial majority of the workers wanted to be protected in their right to stay on the job.

Textile Strike Report By Winant Board Ready For President to See

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Lines in the textile strike tightened today as the Winant board completed essential work on its report which now goes to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and to President Roosevelt.

The executive board of the United Textile Workers, in the one hand, was in session today after voting last night to call out an additional 120,000 workers on strike. The actual walkout is deferred until the decision of the Winant board is made known.

The units affected by the new order, called "all allied groups," are mostly in rayon yarn manufacturing, carpet and rug making, silk dyers and textile processing plants. The estimate of 120,000 workers to be affected comes from union leaders themselves, who claim that 500,000 operatives are already out in the textile industry proper.

This figure exceeds by some 80,000 what outside authorities have been able to estimate, but it seems that in the neighborhood of 400,000 workers have actually walked out. This represents a considerable increase in strikers over last week, and indicates that union claims of strike extension more than offset such workers as have gone back to reopened mills.

Employers Sit Tight

Employers are still sitting tight, and continue to hold a strong position in the public opinion which is reflected to Washington. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in a ringing radiocast last night, declared, "There is indisputable evidence that the majority of the workers in the textile trades did not desire to strike."

Silk Manufacturers Rally Forces in Opposition To Strikers' Demands

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Denied their request that the National Recovery Administration hold a public hearing on the dispute between employers and workers in the silk textile industry, silk manufacturers here today are closing their ranks to present a solid front to the strikers' demands.

Meanwhile, reports from the South indicate that approximately 65 per cent of the cotton textile workers in that area are back at their jobs, although the percentage of idle mills in New England territory is larger, according to Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Police forces in the Passaic valley are swinging their clubs, when necessary, to enforce Mayor John J. Johnson's order that picketing be barred from mills where no strike is in progress.

A flying squadron of strikers that entered Passaic in trucks and automobiles yesterday was dispersed by the police. Dismounting from their trucks and automobiles and starting a march outside the Botany Mills, where 2800 satisfied workers continued at their jobs, the strikers were chased nearly four blocks by the police.

Three strike leaders—Mr. Eli Keller, general manager of the Associated Silk Workers of Paterson; Mr. Sam Freedman, strike organizer, and Mr. Sal Operato of Paterson—were arrested and later released in $25 cash bail on charges of disorderly conduct.

Mr. Peter Van Horn, chairman of the Silk Code Authority, in announcing that the National Recovery Administration had denied the silk manufacturers' petition for a public hearing on the strike or exemption from provisions of their code, declared that "a fight to the finish with no let-up" was now the order of the day.

"We went the limit in attempting to effect a peaceful ending of the strike," he continued. "The NRA, which was responsible for bringing our employers and employees together, resulting in the most stringent restrictions in favor of labor under which our plants ever operated, is now apparently impotent to exert its legal efforts to effect a peaceful settlement of this strike.

"Advices received by me today are to the effect that our operators to a man are firm in their decision to present a united front in resisting the strikers' demands. From all districts reports come to me that mill owners will make no separate agreements with labor."

Riot in South Carolina

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 19 (AP) —Tear gas and fire hose were used by special officers to disperse a yelling, rock-hurling crowd of several hundred from about the Powell Knitting Mill here today. The mill has been closed since the first week of the strike, but a small group worked in the stock room yesterday.

Quiet in Danville, Va.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 19 (AP)— The Dan River Mills continued today to show a solid front to the national textile strike, and the threat of picketing by imported strikers failed to materialize. Police authorities of the city and the county reported an uneventful night.

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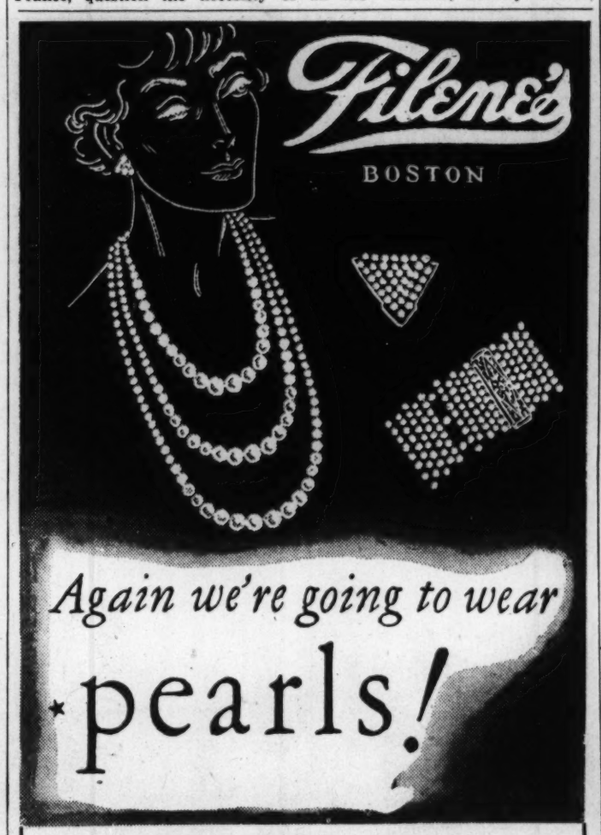

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Fabrics luxurious again, dresses discreet—what a perfect setting for a revival of pearls! And Paris is "reviving" them in such new guise that you who have always loved their classic beauty will now get a dramatic thrill from them. Most beloved of necklaces in Paris at the moment is the 3-strand, sketched, of good large unafraid-looking pearls ($5). Then, a whole crop of fanciful pearl pieces that may be entirely a surprise—neckline clips, cuff bracelets, even clip earrings! A whole section of our jewelry shop is devoted to the "new ways of pearls."- Prices $1 to $10. STREET FLOOR
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Civic Existence Declared to Rest On Housing Plan

Slum Clearance and Park Development Found Needed for People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19—The very existence of many cities as solvable political entities depend to a great extent upon the thoroughness with which they embrace programs of slum clearance and eradication of whole blocks of obsolete residences, declared Mr. John Noyes, St. Louis landscape architect, speaking at the American Institute of Parks Executives today. He said these cities are in active competition with their suburbs to hold residents because of superior play facilities in the outer districts.

"Unless cities make their residence zones more attractive by means of additional parks and playgrounds," Mr. Noyes said, "this exodus to the suburbs will continue to a greater degree. Subsistence farming developments on the outskirts, a decided trend of the times, will take large numbers from the cities."

Portland, Oregon, was selected as next year's convention city. Referring to the bewildering speed with which the Federal Government announces new projects, Mr. Noyes speculated on the study given many important factors in park planning, particularly accessibility. The political unit with a well planned park development in this period of adjustment is fortunate, he said.

Parks Spur Development

In this connection, Mr. R. C. Morrison, city forester of Fort Worth, Texas, revealed during a stereopticon illustrated address that because it had mapped out a comprehensive park and playground program of government aid, his city obtained the equivalent of 15 years of normal development during that many months' work.

Modern playground design, Mr. Noyes explained, is tending toward games like softball, which require less area per person. He expressed the hope that designers would recognize the need for reserving space for play activities of a milder nature such as roque and quoits, for persons of maturer years with increasing leisure time.

Mr. Noyes noted with regret the gradual disappearance of the larger country or landscape parks of a generation ago because of encroachments of public buildings and non-park activities, which he declared should be opposed by commissions. Roads through small parks, he advised, should be abandoned and the larger modernized with parking areas, grade separations, and elimination of dangerous curves.

Some Systems Commended

Such developments as the regional park system of Westchester County, New York, and the metropolitan system of Boston, and the proposed "flo ways" of St. Louis whereby natural drainage channels are to be covered and converted into parkways, met with commendation.

Highway beautification and landscaping, Mr. Noyes feels to be a praiseworthy improvement, and he cited the "Henry Shaw Gardenway," which is the 35-mile stretch of U. S. 66 between the Missouri Botanical Gardens and the new public arboretum which is free of billboards and obnoxious roadstands and has roadside plantings of native trees and shrubs.

In this connection Mr. Noyes recommended the institute's cooperation in working for the "Tourways" proposed by the American Society of Civil Engineers at Vancouver, B. C., last year. These would be 300-foot highways for passenger cars connecting national, state and local parks and providing smaller parks along the way for camping and sightseeing.

Yacht Races Shift Monitor Radiocasts

DURING the international yacht races off Newport, R. I., the daily midday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA, and WIXAZ, will be radiocast at varying times as the progress of the race requires. The news radiocast will, when possible, be given immediately following the end of such extra radio transmissions of the yacht races.

Used-Car Price Fixing Declared Flat Failure

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—The used-car price-fixing provision of the NRA code was put under fire by the National Automobile Dealers' Code Revision Association.

"The attempt to maintain fixed prices on used cars under the code has proved to be a complete failure," Mr. R. R. Kriesel of St. Paul told the group last night. "Dealers everywhere, directly or indirectly, are violating this provision, which is unenforceable and economically unsound."

Boston Snapshots

Leviathan's Commander — Hotel keeper, diplomat, parson and practical sea captain—those are some of the rôles that must be filled by the commander of a modern ocean liner. To the Advertising Club yesterday Commander Herbert Hartley, formerly of the Leviathan, described some of his experiences in performing these various functions.

The Commander has seen storms in which as he stood on the 90-foot high bridge, the surrounding waves seemed to tower above him—and he has also been faced with problems which required more tact than seamanship. One difficulty of this kind arose in connection with two rooms, one dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt and one to Woodrow Wilson. At the last moment he learned that a banquet in honor of Queen Marie of Roumania and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson had been prepared in the strongly Republican atmosphere of the Roosevelt room. Hastily scurrying waiters and stewards made the change just in time.

⁂

Housewives who feel that the provisioning of a family is a weighty matter, may be interested to consider the housekeeping operations on the Leviathan. "Shopping" for each voyage entails the purchase of 96 tons of fresh meat, 3 tons of poultry, 600 pounds of pheasants, 28 tons of fish, 30 tons of potatoes, 10 tons of vegetables, 8 tons of sugar—and other supples in like proportion.

The ship carries a quarter of a million pieces of china, 50,000 pieces of glassware and 75,000 pieces of silverware. For each trip 200,000 pieces of linen are provided—and 200,000 more await in laundries at either end of the Atlantic run.

⁂

"Not for Rent"—Property owners and real estate dealers are expert in devising signs which catch the eyes of passers-by and lure them into inspection of vacant dwellings—but for sheer power of compelling interest we have yet to see a more effective sign than one erected with just the opposite end in view. We are sure the owner would frown upon printed mention of the exact location of the cottage before which stands this sign, but we can safely say that we came across it beside a woodland road winding between the Worcester Turnpike and Sudbury. This was the legend neatly inscribed on the board—"Not for Rent. Please do not apply."

⁂

ERA Turns to Football—Thousands of Boston boys who had never before had opportunity to join in various games and athletics are looking back on the summer with a good deal of satisfaction, as a result of ERA-Park Department playground activities. Director William Mullen is now preparing for a record-breaking amateur football season. District leagues are being organized all over the city. Teams are hurrying to register with local playground directors before the final date, Sept. 24.

Figures recently compiled show that the average weekly attendance of girls at similar activities during the summer was 6183. The greatest number joined in games and sports at the Charlesbank Playground in the West End at which 3628 registered.

⁂

ERA Song—In the meantime musical groups have been just as active. Mr. G. Roberts Lunger, director of the ERA Civic Chorus, comments on the enthusiasm and complete absence of professional jealousy in his organization, which gave its 100th concert last week and also added the 100th number to its repertory.

Mr. C. Leroy Lyon, director of the Back Bay and Roslindale Community Choruses, has completed a special ERA song—said to be the first in America. A copy was sent to President Roosevelt and acknowledged through his secretary.

⁂

1000 More Meals—At the Boston Industrial Home during August 1000 more meals were served this year than last. Of the 5617 meals served, 355 were provided for women. Lodgings were furnished for 331 women and 2715 men. Many of these were also given needed clothing.

⁂

"Boston Business"—The cover design on the September issue of the Boston Chamber of Commerce official publication consists of an interesting composite photograph. Prominent in a group of important buildings is the new Christian Science Publishing House. Girls marching in ERA athletic costumes and the streamlined "Flying Yankee" now under construction for the Boston & Maine Railroad indicate other progressive developments in the city.

"Boston Business," as edited by Mr. Bernard G. Priestley, is engaged in reflecting all the constructive activities of Boston. In addition to authoritative notices and articles regarding the work and interests of the chamber itself, it contains valuable data on current business, manufacturing and shipping developments.

⁂

One Hundred Years and $200—The Franklin Savings Institution of Greenfield, Mass., celebrated its hundredth birthday recently. In its books is one account which has also passed the century mark—but instead of the original single $200 deposit, the account now is credited with more than $20,000.

In 1833, Job Goodale, farmer, with true New England thrift, bequeathed the $200 to the town of Bernardston with the understanding that it should be held intact until it amounted to $20,000. According to his wishes the income from it is now being paid to the town for various specified purposes.

⁂

Leonard Shure, Pianist—When the New England Conservatory opens its fall term tomorrow a new member of the faculty will be Mr. Leonard Shure, American pianist, who has lately won considerable praise in a series of European concerts. Mr. Shure insists that a master-teacher cannot make a student into a real artist. He can only give directions—the rest depends upon the inspiration, enthusiasm and hard work of the student himself.

Theaters

Came the Spring

Mr. Owen Davis, most fecund of playwrights, is also the most generous. In his newest work, "Coming Spring," he has been perhaps too generous, for he has put into it so much material that he has been unable to integrate it.

"Coming Spring" deals with the locale which Mr. Davis exploited in his Pulitzer prize-winner, "Icebound"; that is, with northern New England, where people's hearts are said to be made of the same granite that composes their hills. Mr. Davis, however, loves these people, and wants to make it clear that beneath their flinty exteriors lies a human warmth—or at least, an understandable human weakness.

So he presents to us a matriarchal family in which the poor relations are the members most calculated to stir our sympathies. From summer through to spring there develops a drama of twisted human relationships, all dominated by the grandmother, whose one aim is the perpetuation of the honor and glory of the family.

In order to give full measure of local color, the author has also provided a number of characters who do nothing to further the progress of the play. There is a vast amount of homey talk, most of which is dispensable from a dramatic viewpoint. Indeed, Mr. Davis is so intent on this local color that in the last act he forgets his dramatic responsibilities altogether to permit a minor character a big scene. This scene involves a particularly cruel portrayal of a perfectly harmless secret which has no bearing whatever on the plot.

This minor character is one of those comic maids, played, and played well, by Miss Elizabeth Patterson, who, oddly enough, is the featured player. This in itself is enough to throw the play out of focus. So here we have a pastiche which recalls many a predecessor, from "The Old Homestead" to "Double Door."

Miss Francesca Bruning contributes a penetrating characterization as the downtrodden young woman who brings about the triumph of virtue in the end. Playing opposite her is Mr. Owen Davis Jr., who floats pleasantly on the surface of his part. Miss Esther Dale sketches the matriarch, without the sinister touch requisite to such a rôle. Mr. Richard Whorf is out of his depth in the part of the weak scion of the House of Levenseller. Miss Viola Frayne imperfectly conveys the character of his selfish wife.

L. A. S.

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Lee Shubert presents "Coming Spring," by Owen Davis. First performance, Sept. 17, 1934.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds.

For all New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northwest and north winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	66	New Orleans	70	84
Bermuda	78	84	New York	54	66
Chicago	58	70	Norfolk, Va.	70	74
Denver	56	88	Philadelphia	56	66
Helena, Mont.	40	74	St. Louis	60	74
Jacksonville	70	88	St. Paul	58	66
Kansas City	56	80	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles	74	98	Washington	58	68
Miami, Fla.	78	86			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 19.
B—Maximum, Sept. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:37 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 10.3 ft.
Thursday, 9:17 a. m., D.S.T.; height, 9.4 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:28 p. m.

College Head Takes New Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, former president of Kentucky Wesleyan College in Winchester, Ky., accepted the position of professor of education in the extension division of the University of Alabama.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Irving Berlin's music. Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick, Ethel Waters and Dorothy Stone. 8:30.

"COMING SPRING" (Plymouth). Owen Davis' new play dealing with Northern Maine characters. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Isle of Peril," shows Faroe Islands; Ben Pollock and his Band; Merrie Melody cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FINE ARTS—Last day of return engagement of "Michael and Mary," with Herbert Marshall and Edna Best. Also microscopic film, "The Queen Bee." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell in "Dames," a Warner Brothers' musical spectacle notable for photographic tricks which embellish elaborate dancing scenes. Fenway at 1, 3:37, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount at 10:00 a. m., 12:52, 3:45, 6:38, 9:31. Also Jack Holt in "The Defense Rests."

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo." A very effective adaptation of Alexandre Dumas' story, with a new star, Robert Donat, in the leading rôle. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

BOSTON—"A Girl of the Limberlost." Gene Stratton Porter's wholesome story also given satisfactory treatment, with Marian Marsh heading the cast. Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:16 a. m., 1:17, 4:25, 7:29, 10:35.

ORPHEUM—"The Affairs of Cellini." Medieval story, with Constance Bennett and Fredric March. Vaudeville, Charles Hector's orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Leslie Howard and Kay Francis doing excellent work in "British Agent." A story of early revolutionary days in Russia. Morton Downey on the stage. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Orphee aux Enfers" overture. 11 a. m., 1:54, 4:48, 7:42, 10:26.

STATE—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." Musical romance. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"She Loves Me Not." Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins in film version of comedy dealing with Princeton seniors and a fugitive dancer. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Diana Wynyard in "One More River."

TREMONT—Spencer Tracy in "Looking for Trouble." 11 a. m., 2:03, 5:06, 8:09. George Raft in Mexican bull fight story, "Bolero."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert at 46 Millmont Street, Roxbury. 8.

Other Events

ROVER SCOUTS MEET — "September Spread." Toc H Club. 50 Fenway. 7.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Mrs. Sayward. Subject, "Stained Glass." 11 a. m.

Nome's Fire Loss Set at $3,000,000

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 19 (AP)—Nome doled out its meager food supply today and labored to rebuild partially the fire-swept city before winter comes. Damage from Monday's conflagration was placed at $3,000,000 by the City Council and business men.

Pledges and moves to bring aid here from the "outside" by federal, Red Cross, territorial and other groups brought cheer to the stricken city. At Juneau Governor Troy called upon the Government to allocate $50,000 of FERA funds immediately.

Three coast guard cutters carrying food supplies from their bases were reported nearing the city. At Washington Secretary Harold Ickes said it might be possible to use PWA funds to finance rebuilding the city.

New Orleans Police Open Clean-Up Drive

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19 (AP)—The clamp on gambling and vice in New Orleans was tightened today in the political squabble between Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley and Senator Huey P. Long.

Spurred into action by Mayor Walmsley—and mindful of accusations of graft and corruption hurled at them for weeks by Senator Long—police embarked on a sweeping five-day campaign to close up every known disorderly house and gambling spot in the city.

Mayor Walmsley was on his way to New York today to preside over a meeting of the United States Mayors' Conference. Before leaving he declared he did not intend to resign as Mayor.

Prisoners Like to Read

Inmates of San Quentin prison, Calif., were issued 235,895 library books the last fiscal year for a per capita average of 39½ books a year.

Boston Art Notes

Murals in Brighton

Another decoration made under PWA sponsorship has been brought to completion. It is a mural frieze which extends over three walls of the library of the Brighton High School. The pictures enliven considerably the brownish, conventional atmosphere of the library, and there is no doubt that youthful readers will look at them, ponder their subjects and enjoy them. They were planned and painted by two New England artists, Charles Menges and Betty Lord.

The mural unfolds the history of the book of today. Two side walls (the shorter ones) depict ancient writing: the cave-dwellers portraying the mammoth on grotto walls; the Egyptian scribes, sitting squat, lettering papyrus; the Assyrians incising clay cylinders; Greeks, Chinese and medieval Christians writing in their respective ways. The long central panel treats modern book making and illustrates fully the steps in the process of book making and the preparation of materials used. There are portrayed the paper makers, ink makers, the preparation of the cloth and the leather, the methods of composing, printing, binding.

The two young muralists undertook a difficult job. They have combined historical narrative with technical portrayal. The historical divisions are made as characteristic of their times as possible; the modern stretch is done in accordance with the conventions which have been developed relative to portrayal of machines. None of the work is naturalistic; it is all stylized and subdued, in a manner which suits a mural decoration. The historical sections are uneven, but the painters exhibit greater consistency and logic in the modern depiction. They are at home with the subject, painting what they can see and understand.

Machines and technical equipment are not the most agreeable subject matter, but both Miss Lord and Mr. Manges have shown that the mechanical rigidity and geometric measures need not be dull or repetitious or pictorially lacking. They have incorporated the measures and masses very judiciously into the pattern.

The colors lean toward blue, with occasional gyrations toward warm tones.

This project was well worth the effort and encouragement. D. A.

Copley Society

The season of the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, begins with a display of oils and pastels by Catherine Eames. The exhibiting rooms have been made more clublike, one may drop into a chair to read an art magazine, or sit at a desk to write. The former rather forbidding atmosphere has vanished.

Miss Eames comes from Framingham. She has studied in Boston and in her pictures seems to favor New England subject matter. She does portraits, landscapes and still-life. Her work seems to result from careful planning, and a genuine poetic response to every subject undertaken.

In this exhibition we may see some miniatures in which small-spired white churches are depicted. The white is especially impressive, surrounded by foliage which seems to enhance its serenity. Another subject which receives thoughtful treatment is the fisheries and the old piers to which small craft are moored. Miss Eames gains effect not through showy schemes of flashing light amidst shadows, but by a subdued palette and simplified drawing.

Still-life seems to rouse her fancy, for she responds in varying manner to flowers and plants. Her still-life panels are done in many ways, from diaphanous pastel to deep clear bright oil. The finest canvas in the show is an oil of a bowl of flowers. The artist has exceeded herself here in realization of design and in vivacity.

The portraits lean toward poetic interpretation of her sitters. The painter seems to shuttle between the desires to be naturalistic and to be decorative. Her intention, no doubt, will clarify as she continues her work. D. A.

Texas Candidate, Denied Place on Ballot, Appeals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 19—A temporary injunction restraining the placing of the name of Mr. James V. Allred, Democratic gubernatorial nominee on the Texas November general election ballot was appealed here this week to the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals.

Charging excessive campaign expenditures in violation of a state corrupt practices law, Mr. Joe E. Burkett, an attorney and former Texas Senator, obtained the temporary injunction from District Judge W. W. McCroy here. Mr. Allred and friends denied the allegations and attributed them to political motives.

Salmon Pack Estimated

Alaska's red salmon pack is estimated at 2,500,000 cases this season with a carry-over of some 50,000 cases.

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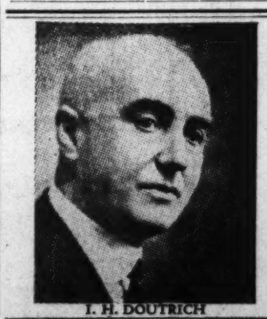
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Rival Alliances Within League Decried as Nullifying Purpose, But Regional Pacts Exempted

Will of Peoples for Peace Emerges as Chief Factor in Survey of Geneva Body's History—Mechanism Adequate

League of Nations After 15 Years
Last of Nine Articles

By Sisley Huddleston
European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Before we reach the conclusion of these articles, we must further consider briefly a few more points.

The unanimity rule has been challenged. It appears grotesque that one state, against the overwhelming mass of opinion within the League itself, can neutralize League action. This is to give every power not a vote but a veto.

Yet however much we regret this stultification of the League, this virtual imposition of inaction, we must remember that the unanimity rule is a logical outcome of the theory of national sovereignty. Unless nations are prepared to surrender some parcel of their sovereignty, they must defend their right of individual judgment, even though that individual judgment is in contradiction with the collective judgment of the world.

The dilemma that is presented is that national sovereignty must go, or the unanimity rule must remain. If the unanimity rule goes, then the League becomes a coercive organization. If it remains, then it is always probable that the League will be nullified.

Changing the Rule

My own sympathies are certainly with those who would modify the unanimity rule. The essence of the League should reside in its authority to make general world opinion effective. As I have said elsewhere, there is no place in a dynamic world for a static League. And although the methods of the League should be those of persuasion and not of coercion, it would be lamentable if a small minority could condemn it to impotence.

Another point is that in practice the League appears to have winked at breaches of its own constitution. My considered view is that alliances which are openly directed against other nations are totally incompatible with the purpose of the League. They are opposed to the Covenant.

It was assumed that there would be virtually a universal association of friendly nations, which in all matters brought before the League would be free to judge impartially and act with equity. This cannot be the case if groups of nations inside the League have entered into mutual obligations. It is certain that these groups will provoke the formation of counter-groups.

Thus the League becomes a mere framework, in which contending groups are formed exactly as they would be were they not contained within the framework of the League. The notion of comprehensive cooperation is destroyed.

Regional Groups

Now it is perfectly clear that such groups as the Little Entente came into existence to resist the claims—which may or may not be well founded, but which are legitimate—of other states. No attempt has been made to disguise the basis of the Little Entente. France has encouraged and entered into a series of pacts which are designed to preserve the status quo. It may be argued that these pacts are not offensive, but they nevertheless tend to divide Europe into separate camps.

One should not blame France, the Little Entente, and other powers which have grouped themselves together. There is a good deal in actual circumstances which justifies this conduct. But in my view they cannot have it both ways. They cannot profess to be stalwart upholders of the League, which is founded on the principle of comprehensive friendship, and at the same time practice the policy of partial alliances.

Yet the League has accepted the contradiction. It has registered, and inferentially approved, the treaties of alliance. The signatories of these treaties have been among the most conspicuous workers for the League. They should be given every credit for their active support; there need be no doubt of the sincerity of their desires; but when all is said and done, the League has permitted practices which I believe to be inconsistent with Article 20. This article forbids the engagements among League members, inconsistent with provisions of the Covenant.

Loopholes

In Article 21, it is true, there are vague exceptions. That is characteristic of the Covenant—to make a law and then to provide a loophole. But the international engagements which are excepted are described as "treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

This is nebulous enough, but it is straining interpretation too far to suppose that by "regional understandings" are meant military and diplomatic alliances which by their nature envisage the possibility of a war with other countries in the same region.

It has, however, been contended that the League should be divided up into regional groups. This proposal has nothing to do with the "regional understandings" which would include all nations in limited geographical areas, nor has it anything to do with the partial alliances which exclude some nations in a particular area.

Rather is it a plan for dividing the world, for League administrative purposes, into what may roughly be called continental departments. Long ago I put forward the suggestion, and it was also put forward by Mr. Bolton C. Waller, prize-winner in a competition promoted by Mr. E. A. Filene of Boston. The proposal is that there should be an American League, a European League, an Asiatic League and whatever other Leagues may be necessary, to deal with American, European, and Asiatic problems respectively.

Regional Leagues

But these various Leagues would be members of a Universal League, which would deal with world problems, and even with continental problems which might be referred to it. It is purely a question of organization. It is not intended to break up the present League, but only to distribute its work. Many people think it would be easier for the United States to enter the League were there an American section of the League. In specifically European matters, there is sometimes resentment at the unnecessary interference of small and remote states belonging to the other hemisphere. M. Briand, it will be remembered, advocated a European Federation.

Yet the conclusion to which everything I have written has been directed is not that we shall secure peace by mere changes in the Covenant, but that we shall secure peace only if there is developed a will to peace. Organization is important, but it is not of supreme importance. The supremely important thing is that there should be a consciousness of world unity.

It sometimes seems that we have devoted too much attention to the construction of machinery, and nothing like enough attention to the need of a living resolve to respect each other, to aid each other, and to dwell together in amity.

Animating the Machine

Not all the organization of which human ingenuity is capable will suffice, unless there is breathed into it the breath of life. For my part, I cannot resist the thought that we are too inclined to delude ourselves in the belief that texts, conferences, experts and machinery, are sufficient. These things are required, but they will be of small avail unless they are the outward expression of an inward sentiment. It may well be that they will not only be useless but even harmful if they cause us to forget the fundamental need of good will.

We have seen that there are defects in the original Covenant. At any rate we have seen that there are alternatives which can be properly advocated to some of the definitions of the League's functions and methods. But we have likewise seen that if the Covenant were more earnestly applied, and if the League were not thwarted by its own members, the existing Covenant and the existing League would adequately serve their purpose.

It is a poor workman, say the French, who complains of his tools. The world would not be in the unhappy condition it is today had there been a single-minded endeavor to employ the League to bring about disarmament, to appease grievances, to rectify wrongs and to put some order in the economic anarchy that prevails.

Opposed Systems

Despite the League, there is a struggle going on between two systems. It is going on inside the League, because it is going on outside the League. There is the system of national egotism, which is composed of rivalries, jealousies, fears, and hatreds. There is the system of international friendship and collaboration, which desires that the whole world, and not a particular nation, shall benefit by the blessings which are continually poured upon us.

This is not a reason for refusing to reshape the League. But however perfect the League is, or may be, in a legal and material sense it will never perform its task unless the peoples and their governments truly desire peace, and are prepared to accept the consequences of their desire. They cannot continue to strive against each other, and at the same time expect that an institution, which is the expression of themselves, will somehow magically bring them into harmony.

The League is more than ever necessary, but it will only succeed if the nations are inspired by good will in a genuine desire and effort for peace.

Swiss Spokesman

© Keystone

Dr. Giuseppe Motta
Who Has Been Taking Prominent Part in League Discussions on Russia's Admission

Foul Play Rumor On Capt. Willmott Passing Silenced

Officer of Morro Castle Found No Marks of Violence on Body

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Rumors that Capt. Robert R. Willmott, who passed on several hours before his ship, the Morro Castle, was swept by fire, had met with foul play were spiked today by an officer of the liner.

Mr. Howard Hansen, fourth officer of the liner, told the Department of Commerce board investigating the disaster that he had been summoned to the captain's room, that he had tried to revive him unsuccessfully.

"And were there any marks of violence on Captain Willmott's body?" asked Capt. Karl C. Nielsen, hull inspector.

Quizzed Closely

"Not that I saw," was the answer.

Quizzed closely about the part he played in fighting the flames, Hansen testified he was not familiar with the operations of certain parts of the Morro Castle's fire signal system.

Captain Nielsen remarked that it seemed "strange" for a ship's officer to profess this ignorance.

The witness said that he had heard no orders given from the bridge to lower lifeboats, and that he had seen no fire doors closed to block the advance of the flames.

Previously, a passenger, Miss Doris Wacker, 18, of Roselle Park, N. J., testified that after she had emerged from her cabin to the deck she saw no officers about, nor were there any stewards in evidence to assist the frantic passengers.

Temperature Checks

Mr. Hansen was questioned closely by Captain Neilsen as to whether temperatures were checked in the hold. His answers were, "I don't know who did it."

Mr. Hansen said he was "not familiar" with what was done with the fire-fighting apparatus, and Captain Neilsen remarked that this was "strange."

So far as he knew, no attempts were made to close fire doors to prevent the fire from spreading, the witness said.

Questioned by Mr. Hoover as to the promptness with which the fire alarm was sounded, Mr. Hansen said it could not have been done any sooner.

"Do you think if a proper watch was kept on the bridge the fire might have been caught sooner?"

"The bell was ringing when I got to the bridge," he said.

William W. Tripp, cadet engineer of the Morro Castle on watch at the time of the fire, told of the last minutes in the engine room.

Made 14,000 Brooms

Mr. James R. Parrish, blind broom maker of Yakima, Wash., has made more than 14,000 brooms since 1925.

Pennsylvania Organizes Liberty League Chapter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Organization of a Pennsylvania chapter of the American Liberty League was announced from its headquarters here Sept. 15, by the secretary, Capt. William H. Stayton, at the same time that a list of its charter members was made public.

"It is peculiarly fitting," Captain Stayton said, "that here in Philadelphia, where constitutional liberty was born, this Pennsylvania organization should blaze the way for other states throughout the country to follow."

Russia Takes Its Place at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

Czechoslovakia. He believed that happy relations would spring from the general evolution of thought and sentiment.

Ably defending Russia, he recalled that it was really a new state politically and socially, and naturally for a time it encountered the hostility of older organzations. This hostility has not merely been theoretical. It has produced all kinds of attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of Russia, sometimes by force of arms. This situation existed when the League was formed and it was feared the League would be anti-Soviet. But today there is larger conception of international relations and petty passions and prejudices are confined to comparatively few persons, Mr. Litvinoff said.

Also a League

He criticized Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant, which legalized war in certain cases. He also indicated his objection to Article 22, which institutes a system of mandates, and deplored the absence in Article 23 of an engagement which would assure the equality of races.

The Soviet Union was itself a League of Nations, Mr. Litvinoff said, since it grouped more than 200 nationalities, 13 of them with populations of more than 1,000,000 persons and others with several scores of millions. They each enjoyed their particular culture and language. There were in respect to rights, no majorities and no minorities.

Russia entered the League on the understanding that there should be no intervention in its internal matters and on the condition of a common purpose, Mr. Litvinoff made clear. It had already collaborated in every domain. It stood for disarmament. It had drawn up a definition of aggressor. It strove to be part of a league for peace. There could be no other object. In an eloquent passage he showed in the unanimity of war menaces now evident of new need for guarantees of security.

"If members of the League are all ready to coöperate, much can be done to reduce the danger of war to a minimum. That is the task which, if achieved, will confer blessings upon humanity.

United States Next?

The Sixth Assembly Commission on Political Questions to which the Russian admission had been referred (like a credentials committee at a political convention) made its report through the chairman, Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain. During his speech he expressed the hope that certain other nations on the threshold of world coöperation would now join the League of Nations. He added: "I confidently express the hope that the great American Republic, whose coöperation is so essential to us, will add to that element of universality which is the very fundamental essential . . . of the existence of the League of Nations."

League Committee Plans Conciliation In Chaco Troubles

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (AP)—The juridical committee of the League of Nations decided today to concentrate on conciliation in an endeavor to end the war between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco boreal.

The committee decided that the Assembly of the League possesses the right to proceed with an inquiry under that section of Article XV of the League Covenant which provides for conciliation. No decision was reached immediately on a Paraguayan contention that the other sections of Article XV were not applicable to the war.

Señor Caballero Bedoya, the Paraguayan representative, reiterated that Paraguay was willing to take the question into a world court of justice or to submit to arbitration. He told the juridical committee that article XV could not legally be applied to the war in the Chaco because "war, and not a dispute," exists.

Señor Jean Ray, Bolivian jurist, outlined the Bolivian attitude, referring the committee to the extensive reviews already delivered to the political committee by Dr. A. Costa du Rels, the Bolivian representative. He urged that the members apply Article XV to the case as "the simplest, most rapid, and most legal solution."

The juridical committee advised the political committee it could proceed with the discussion of the Chaco war under Article XV, granting the Council the right "to endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute."

'Gasoline' Made From Salt Water Intrigues Leading French Chemists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—An invention that turns ordinary salt sea water into gasoline at a cost of something less than one cent a gallon, is claimed to have been perfected commercially by a French inventor.

The very oceans themselves can be converted into ideal motor fuel at nominal cost, according to M. Albert Saheurs of Rouen, the inventor, while steamships can extinguish the fires in their boilers and run on gasoline made en route.

Before a large audience of technicians, government representatives and military authorities, M. Saheurs succeeded — apparently — in producing petrol or gasoline from water to which salt had been added in the proportion of 33.1 grams for every liter of water, a solution roughly comparable to that of sea water.

This salted water runs from its container through pipes to a filter composed of coke. From there it passes through a special electric furnace containing tubes of a special catalytic agent, then through another coke filter, from which it comes out as gasoline—or "Sahol," as the inventor has named it.

Basing his experiments on the fact that petroleum is nearly always found in close proximity to pools or deposits of salt water, M. Saheurs conceived the idea that he could speed up the process of nature if only he could find the right catalytic agent. This agent he now claims to have found, and to be able to produce commercially. What this product is, he keeps carefully secret.

The price M. Saheurs asks for his invention is 2,000,000,000 francs or about $153,000,000. So far, he has not completely convinced the French Government, to whom he has offered the first chance to buy it, that his invention is really a success. A leading French chemist has flatly declared that it is impossible to make gasoline out of salt water, and that the invention is just a clever hoax—although he did not explain how M. Saheurs produced his gasoline.

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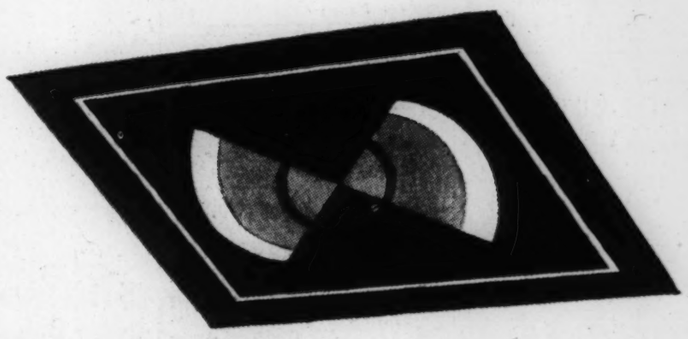

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Buck Newsom Is Beaten Despite One-Hit Pitching

Right-Hander Loses in 10 Innings to the Red Sox—Rowe Blanks Yanks

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	94	49	.657
New York	87	57	.604
Cleveland	78	66	.542
Boston	72	71	.503
St. Louis	63	79	.444
Philadelphia	62	78	.443
Washington	62	80	.437
Chicago	51	89	.364

Results Sept. 18

Detroit 2, New York 0.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.
Cleveland 9, Washington 6.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 0.

Believe it or not, big Buck Newsom of the St. Louis Browns held the Boston Red Sox to one hit in 10 innings yesterday, but lost his ball game, 2 to 1. It was one of those games that we read about only once in a century. Although it had practically no bearing whatever on the present American League standing, it was perhaps the most unusual contest of the 1934 campaign, a season that has seen many upsets and disappointments. Newsom has pitched considerable baseball since he first started, but he could never have lost a more discouraging battle, and undoubtedly never will again.

For nine and two-thirds innings the tall right-hander approached baseball's Hall of Fame, pitching hitless ball. Over that same period his team mates had collected 10 hits, enough to win an ordinary game with runs to spare. But yesterday the Browns were not hitting in the pinches and only one run came out of that bunch of safeties. Newsom's wildness finally brought about his downfall. In the tenth inning he gave passes to Red Sox, and then Roy Johnson came through with his team's only hit, a single to center field, and Newsom's remarkable record was spoiled.

Boston had scored an unearned run in the second inning, but the Browns tied the score in the sixth. Wes Ferrell started pitching for the Red Sox. He went out of the game in the second inning, however, for protesting too strenuously when called out on strikes. His brother Rick also was ordered off the field. Walberg pitched the remainder of the game.

The New York Yankees might just as well spend the rest of the championship season experimenting for 1935, because they haven't a chance to catch the pennant-bound Detroit Tigers. For the second day in succession the Bengals shut out the Yanks, this time with Schoolboy Rowe pitching. The youngster registered his fifth victory of the year over his New York rivals, yielding only six hits and striking out seven. He also drove in Detroit's second run, in the fifth inning, with a single. Hank Greenberg's twenty-fifth home run of the season accounted for the other score.

The triumph put the Tigers 7½ games ahead of the Yanks in the flag race. Cochrane's club needs only four more victories to clinch the pennant.

In other American League games yesterday, Washington dropped a doubleheader to Cleveland, and the Philadelphia Athletics blanked Chicago. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	3

Batteries—W. Ferrell, Walberg and R. Ferrell, Hinkle; Newson and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Kolls and Geisel. Time—2h. 22m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	2	7	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Rowe and Cochrane; Ruffing and Jorgens. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby, Moriarty and Dinneen. Time—1h. 40m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	6	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Deitrich and Hayes; Kennedy, Tietje and Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Kennedy. Umpires—Summers and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 53m.

At Cleveland

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Cleve...	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	14	1
Wash..	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Lee, Harder and Brenzel; Stewart and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Donnelly and Owens. Time—2h. 3m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	x	9	13	0
Washington	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	0

Batteries—L. Brown, Winegarner and Garbark; Thomas, McColl, Armbrust and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Winegarner. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Owens and Donnelly. Time—1h. 53m.

International League Playoff

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	4	1	.800
Toronto	4	3	.571
Newark	3	4	.429
Albany	1	4	.200

Result Sept. 18

Rochester 3, Albany 1.

Rochester Puts Albany Out

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Rochester moved into the finals of the International Baseball League playoffs last night by defeating Albany, 3 to 1, to win the series, four games to one. Albany was eliminated.

Columbus Wins by 12 to 6

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 19 (AP)—Columbus hit three Minneapolis pitchers yesterday to win the first game of the American Association playoff by 12 to 6. The Red Birds batted around in the third inning when they scored four runs. Ganzel and Peel drove homers for the Millers, while Gene Moore and Riggs each hit one over the fence for Columbus. The teams will play the second game of the series today to determine which will meet the International League champion.

President Praises Handling of Yachts

By the Associated Press

Aboard U. S. S. Cuyahoga, Sept. 19

As a yachtsman of long experience and a spectator of many America's Cup contests, President Roosevelt yesterday praised the skippers of Endeavour and Rainbow for their sailing skill and decided to see at least part of today's race before starting back to the summer White House at Hyde Park. In a statement handed to newspaper men by Marvin H. McIntyre, a presidential secretary, after the second straight British victory, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Never have I seen two closer or better-sailed races in any cup series."

Mr. Roosevelt, who has handled all sizes of sloops since he was a boy, had a great time yesterday following the cup sloops over the 30-mile triangular course off Brenton's Reef Lightship. He was seated on the quarter-deck of the Astor Yacht Nourmahal.

New York Divides A Doubleheader With Cincinnati

Terry's Club Maintains 3½-Game Lead in Race for 1934 Pennant

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	54	.622
St. Louis	84	56	.600
Chicago	81	59	.579
Boston	71	68	.511
Pittsburgh	68	68	.500
Brooklyn	62	77	.446
Philadelphia	51	86	.372
Cincinnati	51	89	.364

Results Sept. 18

Cincinnati 2, New York 0.
New York 4, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis at Boston, rain.

The New York Giants, who are in somewhat of a batting slump at the present time, managed to split a doubleheader with the Cincinnati Reds yesterday at the Polo Grounds and thereby maintain their 3½-game lead over the St. Louis Cardinals in the National League baseball race. The Cardinals were kept idle in Boston by threatening weather.

The Reds took the opener when Chick Hafey hit his eighteenth home run of the season in the tenth inning, breaking up a pitchers' battle between Benny Frey and Fred Fitzsimmons, 2 to 0. The homer followed a double by Jim Bottomley. The Giants have not scored a run for Fitzsimmons in 31 innings, which may be some sort of a record. Frey limited the league-leaders to seven well-scattered hits.

Manager Bill Terry of the Giants sent his ace right-hander, Hal Schumacher, into the second engagement and although the youngster did not finish, he registered his twenty-third victory of the campaign. The score was 4 to 2. The Reds batted Schumacher out of the box in the seventh inning, scoring two runs. Al Smith came in and stopped the rally. Mel Ott hit his thirty-fifth home run in this game and also two singles. Schumacher has beaten Cincinnati 12 times this season.

The Chicago Cubs took the first game of a doubleheader with Philadelphia yesterday, 7 to 3, but the Phillies evened up things for the day by coming back and winning the second contest, 8 to 1. Gabby Hartnett and Don Hurst led the Chicago attack in the opener, behind the effective relief pitching of Bud Tinning. Hartnett hit his twentieth homer of the year, a two-bagger and a long fly, to drive in four runs. Hurst accounted for two runs and collected four singles. Lon Warneke, who started pitching for the Cubs, was banished in the second inning for disputing a decision.

Phil Collins held the Cubs to five hits in the second game, shutting them out until the ninth inning. Stanley Hack hit a homer in the ninth, Johnny Moore made three hits behind Collins and batted in three runs.

Brooklyn defeated Pittsburgh yesterday in the only other National League game, 9 to 4. Emil Leonard, although touched for 13 hits, won his thirteenth game for the Dodgers. The winners made 17 hits off three Pittsburgh boxmen, Ralph Boyle showing the way with three out of five. Paul Waner hit a home run for the Pirates with two on base. The scores by innings:

At New York

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Frey and Lombardi; Fitzsimmons and Mancuso, Danning. Umpires—Rigler, Stewart and Quigley. Time—1h. 54m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	x	4	8	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Schumacher, Smith and Mancuso, Danning; Freitas, Stout, Johnson, Derringer and Manion, Lombardi, McCormick. Winning pitcher—Schumacher. Losing pitcher—Freitas. Umpires—Stewart, Quigley and Rigler. Time—1h. 58m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	12	2
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Warneke, Tinning and Hartnett; Johnson, A. Moore and Todd. Winning pitcher—Tinning. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Reardon, Sears and Moran. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	x	8	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2

Batteries—Collins and Wilson; Bush, Root and O'Farrell, Phelps. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Sears, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 29m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	1	x	9	17	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	13	4

Batteries—Leonard and Lopez; Swift, Meine, Grimes and Padden. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Barr and Klem. Time—2h. 12m.

Cardinals Sign Griffith

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Chicago Cardinals of the National Football League have signed Homer O. Griffith, former Southern California backfield star. Three players, Marvin Hansen, quarterback; Chris Mathis, halfback, and George Purvis, lineman, were sold to the St. Louis club of the American Association.

1934 Southeastern Conference Football Outlook Is Promising

Coaches at Thirteen Universities Which Make Up Organization Are Driving Candidates Hard—Tulane, Vanderbilt and Alabama Look Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19—Having started their 1934 football practice on Labor Day as usual, the coaches at the 13 colleges which make up the Southeastern Conference are driving their charges forward in preparation for a strenuous gridiron season that promises to be the most interesting in years. A statement that any one of 10 of the 13 members is capable of winning the championship would be no exaggeration in view of the fine material prevailing in the organization. A closer study of prospects, however, reveals the fact that abundance of material, excellence of coaching, and the winning habit seem to be slightly on the side of three teams. Tulane, Vanderbilt and Alabama at this writing appear to be the teams that the ambitious must hurdle.

Given to much fumbling that caused the loss of its earlier games, Tulane last year corrected the error and went on to a brilliant finale. Most of that splendid team is back. Two first-string men were lost from the line, but the forward wall still contains six men who saw almost continuous service last season. The pivot position is held by Homer Robinson '35. George Tessier '35, a veteran guard, is back for one post, but the opposite place will be filled from three promising sophomores, Bernard Evans '37, W. W. Armstrong '37 and M. A. Mark '37.

A quartet of fine tackles, including the powerful veteran Robert Tessier '35, Robert Simon '35, who adds punting ability, Roy Ary '36, and Charles Strobie '36, are available. Veteran ends include Charles Kyle '35, Richard Hardy '35, George Westfeldt Jr. '35, and Harold Memtsas '36. Ex-Capt. Floyd Roberts '34 is gone, but John McDaniel '35, quarterback; Howard Bryan '36, flashy runner and capable punter; Louis Thames '36, Peter Menge '36, Bernard Mintz '36, Claude Simon Jr. '35, and Farrell Thomas '35 are a group of veteran backs who would delight any coach. Capt. Joseph Loftin '35 is not expected to be at fullback until mid-season, but Stanley Lodrigues '36 is a veteran who should be able to spell him off in good style. If Coach Theodore Cox just picks up where he left off last year, it should be a successful season for Tulane.

McGugin Begins 31st Season

There was once a saying in the South to the effect that all Coach Daniel E. McGugin of Vanderbilt needed for victory was a pair of ends and a good punter. Many a Commodore victory was gained by kicking the enemy deep into its own territory and waiting for the "breaks." The kicking game is still the nucleus of the McGugin system. In his thirty-first season at Vanderbilt, Coach McGugin has plenty of fast ends and a punter par excellence in Randolph Dixon '36. However, the cry goes forth for a pair of halfbacks who can sense the proximity of the goal line and go galloping across.

The 1933 squad did so well that the coaches have troubled only eight sophomores to come out for practice, and the experienced group of last year will provide most of the starters.

Alabama is another top-flight prospect. True Alabama has lost seven regulars who carried the Crimson Tide to a Conference championship undefeated in 1933; but Coach Frank Thomas is always blessed with a wealth of husky fellows who can and do play championship football. In Millard F. Howell '35, Alabama's only starting back of 1933, Coach Thomas has a back who can run, pass, and kick far above the average. For quarterback Alternate-Capt. Tilden Campbell '35 and the powerful Riley Smith '36, former fullback, are available. J. M. Riley '36, a fine punter, James Angelich '36, who worked some last year, and Roy White '36, who has shown well in practice, are expected to play alongside Howell at halfback. Joseph Demyanovich '35 is the only experienced fullback available, but may get competition from C. R. Rhordanz '35 for the place.

Next to the above three colleges there are three—Louisiana State, University of Georgia and Georgia Tech—with excellent prospects of slipping in ahead of more favored members of the group.

Georgia's Losses Relatively Small

Down at Baton Rouge Coach Lawrence M. Jones of Louisiana State has one of the most highly organized coaching staffs in the Southeast and reports from that section state that his material is the best ever seen in the tumultuous capital city. True, mammoth Jack Torrance '34, a tackle and John E. Kent '34, at center voted the most valuable member of the 1934 team, George Mitchell '34, a splendid guard, and Peter Burge '34, sensational pass receiver, have gone. Yet the bayou country is full of husky linemen and often in 1933 the second-string forward wall put to shame the efforts of their more experienced associates. From the 1933 squad Coach Jones has Lloyd Stovall '35, center; A. D. Brown '36, regular guard last year and Osborne Helveston '36, another guard of experience. Justin Ruckas '36, regular tackle in 1933 is back, as are J. E. Barrett '36 and Frank Moore '35, veteran ends. Garland Pickett '36, an end last year, is being groomed for the tackle berth opposite Ruckas.

University of Georgia is another school that appears able to attract good material, and losses from the 1933 team are not so great as to cause genial Coach Harry J. Mehre unusual trouble. In fact the losses, when considered against the splendid material returning, are relatively small. Graham Batchellor '34, outstanding end, has graduated and word comes that LeRoy Morehead '35, All-South guard, probably will not return, but the balance of the line is intact. From the starting backfield, considered by many as the South's best in 1933, only little Homer Key '34 is gone. For the line Coach Mehre has three veteran centers in Paul Ludwig '35, Thomas Perkinson '35, and Thomas McKnight '36. David McCullough '35, J. A. Brown '35, and Frank Johnson '36, all letter-winning guards, are back. Regular tackles include Charles Opper '35, John West '35 and Allen Shi '36 with A. M. Gunnels '36, and James Morgan '36, reserves, and Harry Harmon '37, a promising sophomore, all in the tackle picture. Charles Turbyville '35, Henry Wagnon '36 and Alexander Ashford '36 are veteran ends, while Crenshaw Bonner '37, a newcomer, shows promise. Cool and able Jack Griffith '35 is back for his third campaign at quarter, C. A. Grant '35, great runner and punter and All-Southeastern half, is again in the fold, as is John Chapman '36, huge and powerful plunger, who had his backers for the fullback berth on the 1933 all-star teams.

Coach W. A. Alexander, Georgia Technology veteran, whose teams have played determined and often brilliant football for two years, only to have an unexpected close decision here and there cost them a higher rating, believes that such luck cannot pursue his team forever and that 1934 will be a Technology year. Seldom given to predictions in the past, Coach Alexander is openly optimistic despite the loss of eight of his 20 lettermen from the 1933 squad. His greatest line losses include J. M. Pool '34, center, R. H. Tharpe '34, star tackle, J. R. Slucum '34, all-star end, and T. L. Spradling '34, another regular end. W. A. Davis '34 and W. B. Peterson '34, regular halves, have also departed.

Allison Is Beaten In Pacific Southwest Tennis Tournament

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—A California collegiate star, Jess Millman, southern California, shunted Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, out of the Pacific Southwest tennis championships yesterday.

The Trojan player duplicated the feat of a Stanford star, John R. Law, who eliminated Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, Monday. The defeat of Allison, finalist in the national singles this year, came in the second round, 8—10, 3—6, 6—4. Another favorite eliminated was Frank H. D. Wilde of England, who bowed to Alan B. Herrington, Hollywood, 9—11, 6—1, 6—1.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia (S. C.) seeded eighth in the tournament, won a 9—11, 6—2, 6—2 victory over Thomas Cram, Santa Barbara. Fred J. Perry of England, world champion and defender in this tournament, had no difficulty in defeating Bill Seward, Beverly Hills, 6—1, 6—2.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and George M. Lott Jr. Chicago; world doubles champion, scored easy victories in the second round, while Vernon Kirby, South Africa, had some trouble vanquishing Leonard Patterson, Pasadena, 8—6, 12—10. Stoefen eliminated Jack Knemeyer, Inglewood, Calif., 6—4, 6—1. Lott stopped Ben Dey of Stanford, 6—3, 6—3.

Lott and Stoefen returned to the court in the men's doubles, third round, defeating Phil Hanna, Los Angeles, and John Isson, Alhambra, 6—4, 6—1.

In the women's singles, third round, favorites continued winning, although Katharine E. Stammers, England, had a tough time defeating Dorothy Bundy of the famous Santa Monica, Calif., tennis family, 6—2, 2—6, 12—10.

Joe Turnesa Takes Lead

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—Smooth-swinging Joe Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., toured Metacomet's layout yesterday in 70 strokes, two under par, for the second successive day to reach the halfway mark in the New England P. G. A.'s $2500 open tournament with a two-round total of 140, low enough to lead the field by two strokes. Putting one-handed with marked success, the slim Elmsford professional snared three birdies on the inward nine to finish with a 33 after making the turn in 37. Such a performance enabled him to break the three-cornered deadlock with Leo Diegel of Philadelphia and Gene Andersen of Lynnfield, Mass., which existed at the end of the first round. Diegel and Andersen remained tied for second place at 142, both carding par-equaling 72's yesterday to add to their opening-day 70's. Diegel again provided one of the features of the tournament by racing home in 32, three under par, after he required a 40 to reach the turn.

Miss Britain Breaks Record

VENICE, Italy, Sept. 19 (AP)—Hubert Scott-Paine, British racing driver, yesterday drove his Harmsworth Trophy challenger Miss Britain III to a new record of 177.185 kilometers an hour for a single motored boat over a closed mile. The accomplishment won Scott-Paine the Piedmont Cup, most prized of the trophies offered in the sixth international motorboat races being contested here. The old record for a closed mile was 146.91 kilometers, set by the late Sir Henry Seagrave in his Miss England I five years ago.

Brundage Completes Inspection

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Sept. 19 (AP)—Avery Brundage, chairman of the American Olympic Committee, concluded his inspection of the site of the 1936 winter Olympics under the guidance of Nazi sport leaders last night and entrained for Havre still noncommittal regarding his recommendation as to the 1936 games. He will sail for home Wednesday aboard the Ile de France. "I have cabled for a meeting of the American committee in New York immediately after I arrive," Brundage said.

Cardinals Have Baseball Camp

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—About 200 youthful baseball players with big league ambition were showing their ability today in the fall scout camp set up here by the St. Louis Cardinals. The camp was placed in charge of Charles "Pop" Kelchner, veteran scout, and will be maintained a week. Contracts will be handed out to the most promising of the prospects after the camp, the first of its kind established in New England, is broken.

Sington Signed by Dodgers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Sept. 19—Fred Sington, former star football tackle at University of Alabama, has been signed by the Brooklyn Club of the National Football League. He is now playing on the Albany baseball team of the International League and is expected to be with the Washington Americans next spring.

Nashville Rallies in Opener

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19 (AP)—A wild seventh inning saw the Nashville Vols come from behind, score 13 runs on the New Orleans Pelicans, and put on ice the first game of the playoff series to decide the Southern Association pennant winner. The final score was 17 to 11.

Grays Clinch Pennant

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Williamsport's Grays clinched the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League pennant last night by taking their fourth of six games of the post-season title series from the Binghamton Triplets, 7 to 2. The Triplets won the first-half title of a split season; the Grays the second-half crown.

Endeavour Has Two Victories In Cup Series

Needs Only Two More to Lift Trophy Rainbow Is Defending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19—When the challenging Endeavour and the defending Rainbow went out today for the third contest and fourth start in the fifteenth America's Cup series, they had raced a trifle short of 90 miles, with leadership quite evenly divided, but the results entirely in favor of the blue Sopwith cutter, the score being two for the Royal Yacht Squadron boat and nothing for the New York Yacht Club representative. Only two more wins by Endeavour were needed to send the trophy back to its original donors.

Before the yachts left their moorings there came one more explanation of the cordial friendship that has sprung up between the two sides, for Gerald B. Lambert, owner of Vanitie, carried over to Endeavour a big Genoa jib, to replace the one which was torn on the first leg of yesterday's race. Mr. Lambert also offered numerous other sails; but T. O. M. Sopwith said his lockers were about full. Incidentally, Mr. Lambert is in command of Mr. Sopwith's power yacht Vita, replacing Capt. Donald McKillop, who has been pressed into service as one of the Corinthian hands on Endeavour.

Racing conditions were not quite as favorable early today as on yesterday. A light northerly breeze was blowing over the course, while leaden clouds hung over all, and the big rolling sea was still in action. The air, however, was quite clear, for a fog or a heavy gale are about the only conditions in the articles of agreement that call for a postponement on account of the weather.

Course Up and Down

The course today was again up and down, that is windward and leeward or the reverse. The race committee which left promptly at 9 a. m. much preferred a windward start which usually keeps the two boats from bunching at the turn; but in the race yesterday it was impossible to lay the first leg up the breeze without sending the yachts too near the shore, any wind between east and west by way of the south gives a fine beat of 10 or 15 miles, with the marker well away from all shores and headlands.

The fleet which followed the boats out to the start was the smallest of the series; but it was impressive as it contained Vincent Astor's Nourmahal with President Roosevelt still on board, and a dozen other yachts of nearly equal tonnage.

Not only was the second race in the fifteenth match for the America's Cup an excellent test of the relative speed of the two boats and of their handling by officers and crews, but it established two America's Cup records. Four years ago Enterprise sailed round a 30-mile triangle in 3h. 10m. 13s. Endeavour covered the same course yesterday in 1m. 12s., and Rainbow in 21 seconds less time than the 1930 defender.

Beat Reliance's Time

In the 10-mile beat to windward, in which it is true the breeze hauled a bit, Endeavour's time was 1m. 39s., and Rainbow's 24 seconds better than that made by Reliance in 1903, despite the fact that the old cup defender spread more than twice as much canvas.

But far outshining these new marks was the gesture of high sportsmanship on the part of the defeated Rainbow, in ranging alongside the victorious Endeavour and with all hands on deck, cheering Mr. Sopwith and his men to the echo. Of course, the English sailors returned it in kind.

The race was sailed in a 12- to 9-knot breeze, over 30-mile triangular course that was a reach, a beat and a reach, 10 miles on each leg.

The Endeavour made the best start since she appeared, coming to the line perfectly timed, with Genoa jib drawing full, while Rainbow was too soon and had to luff, yet she crossed first nevertheless. Endeavours' rush might have carried her into the lead, but Rainbow was to weather and it was not until 20 minutes later that the Sopwith yacht nosed out ahead. Endeavour's gain was by inches rather than feet, and it was not until within a mile of the turn that she had a boat's length advantage. A tear at the clew of the Genoa jib on Endeavour widened as she neared the mark; but the crew smothered the sail neatly, and had the quadrangular jib drawing nicely. She turned with an advantage of six seconds, and luffed sharply as she trimmed her sheets for the beat.

Rainbow, on rounding, tacked at once to port, with Endeavour following. During the next five minutes there was a sharp, short tacking duel, and despite the fact that Rainbow seemed to gain, her skipper gave up the fight and headed up the course in a long port board, with Endeavour on her weather. In the next 40 minutes, Mr. Sopwith by pinching and clever luffing edged out to windward until he had an advantage of a quarter of a mile.

Endeavour was the first to break away and head for the mark on the starboard tack, with Rainbow following 40 seconds later. Endeavour's navigator judged the buoy nicely and she spun round with a lead of 1m. 31s. With the Genoa jib out of commission, Endeavour hauled out a small spinnaker which was set as a reaching sail. It could not be sheeted properly, and in a few minutes Rainbow, with a fine breeze astern, began to gain.

Rainbow Gains

Halfway to the finish, the defender had cut the distance by half and was seemingly gaining slowly but surely. The distance, however, was too short to overcome Endeavour's long lead, and with a smother of foam under her forefoot and her big reaching ballooner pulling strong she dashed across the line, the only challenger to win two America's Cup races by fair and square sailing.

Half a mile away the President of the United States again led in the cheering, with every power boat in the fleet of perhaps 100 yachts, joining in the demonstration.

On reaching her mooring under Fort Adams, Endeavour was again the inspiration for noisy welcome by the city bells and whistles. The summary:

Fifteenth America's Cup Match

Second Race

Course, triangular, 30 miles. Wind, northeast; 12 knots at start, 9 knots at finish. Sea rolling. Start, 11:40 a. m.

Yacht	Finished	Elapsed time
Endeavour	2:49:01	3:09:01
Rainbow	2:49:52	3:09:52

By Legs

First Leg, 10 miles, reach	
Endeavour	56:37
Rainbow	56:53
Second Leg, 10 miles, beat	
Endeavour	1:18:19
Rainbow	1:19:34
Third Leg, 10 miles, reach	
Endeavour	54:05
Rainbow	53:25

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	61	29	.678
Seattle	50	38	.568
Hollywood	48	39	.552
San Francisco	48	42	.533
Missions	46	42	.523
Oakland	40	50	.444
Portland	31	56	.356
Sacramento	31	59	.344

Results Sept. 18

Hollywood 7, Portland 5.
Seattle 5, Missions 3.
Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 3.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Those Baseball Playoffs

SO FAR as the Newark club of the International League is concerned, history has repeated itself this year. It will be recalled that in 1933 Newark led the International League during the regular season, only to lose in the playoffs to the team which finished third in the regular season, and this year Newark has done the same thing. Whether the International League will be represented in the coming Little World Series by the team that finished second, third or fourth remains to be settled. It is, however, already settled that the second team is the highest one that can qualify for the series with the champion of the American Association. The teams may make some extra money by holding these playoff series after having completed a scheduled calling for 154 games; but it cannot add much to the honor of winning a Little World Series to find that one of the competing teams was unable to do better than third in the regular season of its league race.

Cardinals Are Still in Race

It now looks very much as if the National League pennant race would not be settled for some days, as the margin between the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants has gradually grown smaller and smaller. At one time it looked as if the Giants were surer of winning their pennant than were the Detroit Tigers theirs; but the Tigers have now assumed such a lead that all they have to do is to win less than half their games, while the National League margin is only 3½ games. If the Cardinals had done as well against the western clubs as they have against the eastern, they would now be sure of representing the older major league in the 1934 World Series.

College Football Practice on Sundays

While there is nothing in the law or the President's agreement which says that any one of the so-called "Big Three" football squads shall not hold practice on Sundays, there seems to be a decided difference of opinion over the ethics of such a procedure. For the first time in history, Yale held a practice at Gales Ferry last Sunday, and we learn that it has caused quite a little discussion. Now the question is, will any or all of the "Big Three" hold practice this next Sunday? There is no question but what those colleges which start practice Sept. 15 are greatly handicapped when meeting those which have started two or three weeks earlier, and I can hardly blame them for taking advantage of every day available after the fifteenth; but it is my opinion that the time has come for a new deal as far as starting football practice is concerned, and the best system I know of is to let each college start its practice whenever it wants to.

Endeavour at the Halfway Mark

It takes four victories to remove the America's Cup from the home it has occupied for the past 83 years, and Thomas O. M. Sopwith and his class J yacht Endeavour are now at the halfway mark. Two straight for the challenger and a new record for the course in the second victory after having overcome some handicaps early in the race would seem to indicate that Great Britain has at last found a yachtsman and yacht capable of defeating the best the United States has to offer. Although the Endeavour needs two more victories before it can claim the cup, it looks as if the present custodians had better be thinking about turning it over to Skipper Sopwith for its first visit to its birthplace since 1851.

British Women Feature First Round of Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19—The first round of match play in the twenty-ninth annual Canadian ladies' open golf championship yesterday saw the elimination of one of the three former winners of the title, of one of the two American qualifiers and one of the six British women who passed the qualifying test on Monday.

The former champion who was defeated was Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills, Montreal, winner in 1932 and runnerup in 1931 and 1933. She was beaten by Mrs. M. B. Harbough of Willoughby, Ohio, in a match that saw the winner take the lead early in the match and after increasing it to three holes by winning the twelfth and thirteenth, hold it until the match ran out.

Mrs. John Arends of Detroit was the United States player who was eliminated. She lost to the defending champion, Ada Mackenzie of this city, 5 and 3. The winner secured a five-hole lead on the first nine. Four of the five British winners won by big margins, the exception being Mrs. Alec Gold, medalist in 1932, who won by only 2 and 1 from Mrs. H. W. Soper of Montreal.

The loser from Britain was Mrs. George Coats, the Scottish representative on the international team, who was unable to hold a three-hole lead over Mrs. A. B. Darling of Whitlock, the latter winning the eighteenth hole to break the deadlock. The summary

Canadian Ladies' Open Golf Championship

—First Round

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies, defeated Mrs. John Arends, Detroit C. C., 5 and 3.

Mrs. J. B. Walker, Ireland, defeated Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, St. Charles C. C., Winnipeg, 5 and 4.

Doris Chambers, England, defeated Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto Golf, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Alec Gold, England, defeated Mrs. H. W. Soper, Kanawaki, Montreal, 2 and 1.

Mrs. A. B. Darling, Whitlock, Montreal, defeated Mrs. George Coats, Scotland, 1 up.

Evelyn Mills, Royal Ottawa, defeated Lorna Blackburn, Royal Ottawa, 3 and 1.

Mary Hunter, Glendale, Hamilton, defeated Mrs. Joseph Dagenais, Laval, Montreal, 3 and 2.

Molly Gourlay, England, defeated Maude Smith, Toronto Golf, 7 and 5.

Diana Plumpton, England, defeated Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga, 8 and 7.

Mrs. Roy Horne, Edmonton, defeated Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto Golf, 4 and 3.

Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale, Toronto, defeated Isobel Pepall, Lambton, Toronto, 5 and 4.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth, Dundas Valley, 4 and 3.

Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf, defeated Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Ronald Holmes, Toronto Golf, defeated Mrs. H. A. Clarke, Mississauga, Toronto, 4 and 3.

Mrs. C. B. Ford, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton, Toronto, 4 and 2.

Mrs. M. B. Harbough, Willoughby, Ohio, defeated Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills, Montreal, 3 and 1.

Miss Williams Wins Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Scoring 86, Frances Williams of Allentown, Pennsylvania women's champion, won the Mary Thayer Farnum Cup for the second straight year at the Paxton Hollow Golf Club yesterday. Miss Williams's game was four above her first day's score of 82, giving her 168 for the 36-hole medal. Mrs. J. W. Nicholl, Philadelphia;

"Harvest Home" in Poland

A VAST arena was carved out of the forest; round the edges crowds of spectators were clearly silhouetted against the dark background of pine trees; in the middle were peasants in the gayest of holiday attire.

We were at the President's country house for the "Harvest Home." It is customary, on such occasions in Poland, for the peasants to bring offerings to their employer, dancing and singing in his honor. At Spala, however, the peasants do not come from the village alone; the President, being in a sense "lord" of all Poland, is privileged to receive representative deputations from every part of the country.

Many people had arrived on the previous evening. Some came by rail, but there was no lack of the familiar wagons, long and narrow, bent almost to breaking point by enormous loads of passengers. Each deputation was assigned a place in the barns and haylofts of the presidential stable; and there, in the straw, they camped for the night.

* * *

In the morning it was raining. I found a sheltered corner in the stable yard; and, as a prelude to the great sight of the afternoon, watched the peasants as they came and went from one building to another. At intervals a loud voice would announce from a booth of willows in the corner: "Food for the Vilna district," or "Food for the Kashoubians," and out would come groups of peasants to fetch their bread and bowls of soup. They were quiet, but very friendly, a little frightened, it seemed, in their new surroundings. At length, emboldened by their timidity, I entered by a door marked, "White Ruthenians," and climbed the steep stairway to the loft above.

People were sleeping, piled one against the other in a warm mass, sitting meditative with the familiar Slav apathy in their eyes, or listening—for in the corner three women and a man were singing. All four wore embroidered blue smocks and sandals of woven birch bark, the man having linen trousers bound tightly round the leg from the knee downward. They sang in part, without accompaniment and in perfect pitch. Like the great forests and marshes of their native land, their songs were intensely melancholy. They told of departed parents and lovers and of the inevitable processes of nature. It was strangely beautiful. I should probably have been there all the morning, lying in the straw next an agreeable old peasant who offered me chickens' legs from his capacious basket, had not the other groups, out of rivalry, also started concerts. In one loft three men were playing concertinas, in another was an orchestra of weird mountain pipes, in a third they were singing again.

* * *

When proceedings in the arena began, it was already growing late. Along one side were shelters for the various deputations; opposite was the President's tribune.

Each deputation, headed by its band, came forward in turn. First, the fishermen from Poland's seaboard, far away in the north, with offerings of fish and songs of the sea. Then the inhabitants of the Kurpie district, with a live cock, borne high aloft in a beautiful miniature house of straw; the Górale with edelweiss; the Poznanians with bread, and many more. I saw at once what a large variety of costumes I had failed to notice in the morning. There were women from the more civilized western districts, for instance, in dresses of fine white batiste, a mass of frills and flounces, or those from Lubielski, who executed a wild dance, in plum-colored underskirts with rows of black braid, half-length dresses of white cotton ornamented on skirt and sleeve with frills arranged in groups and, on top of all this, tight boleros richly decked with silver and galloon.

In Poland the men, too, like gay attire. Perhaps the most attractive were those from Rzeszow, in flowing brown coats (brown because the local breed of sheep happens to be brown). The heavy stud work on their belts was a reminder that southeast Poland has not in the past been ignorant of Asiatic culture. Their round white straw hats were each adorned with a peacock's feather standing bravely erect.

At length darkness began to fall, and in the distance our train gave a shriek. With a last look at the President—by now surrounded with corn wreaths, towels (an offering with a feudal significance), chickens and a young pig—we started running down the path toward the station. The last presentation and dance was to be by Silesian miners. Fortunately, their lamps were primed. As I ran I could just distinguish them, hopping like gnomes beneath the trees to the sound of clicking picks.

M. B. W.

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We See Mei Lan-Fang

ON A night of blue velvet, when old Hatamen Street of the Chinese city, ablaze with streaming banners of red and gold, was a-bustle with rickshas and cars, water carriers, fruit sellers, students, young children, sedate tradesmen and coolie women, we decided to go and see Mei Lan-fang, the great actor whose fame covers the country and has reached as far as San Francisco. The play is not lightly to be enjoyed in China. Beginning at six, the performance will go on till past midnight, occasionally continuing for days. Mei Lan-fang, however, has modified custom; his entertainment starts early but is concluded in one sitting. The theater is small, with crowded seating accommodation on hard forms, both in the body of the house and in the galleries and boxes, which are curiously like cattle pens. The lights are not lowered in the auditorium; during the entire performance the whole place blazes with electric lamps.

The orchestra was in full blast as we entered. Drums with a peculiarly hollow sound were beaten, cymbals crashed, pipes shrilled, deep-throated instruments throbbed and wailed. No set piece was in progress—or so it seemed to our untutored ears—and at first the din was deafening, but after a while we realized that we were listening to orchestral effects—the clashing and the throbbing denoted special dramatic interests. The villain has his musical entry like the leading lady, and you learn to thrill appropriately.

The rise of the curtain had no effect on the audience, who continued to talk at the top of their voices, drinking lemonade and eating fruit, as though they were at home or in the open street. And then a slim tall figure in the dress of a Chinese princess glided on to the stage—and the house was suddenly still. Mei Lan-fang is famous for his feminine *rôles*. On the Chinese like the Elizabethan stage young males usually play women's parts. It was almost impossible to believe that the slender creature who so exquisitely manipulated the long sleeves trailing upon the ground was a man! Now and again the delicate finger-points of a white hand peered like a flower from the draperies, the sweep of a fan made a gorgeous curve—the sinuous rhythm of the figure was a miracle of grace. I have never seen a finer artist. His voice in the customary falsetto reached to the back of the theater, each phrase instinct with its immediate emotion. His whole being was attuned to drama; the least movement, the slightest gesture, had its significance, and so forceful was his personality that from the acting alone the play explained itself. . . .

The curtain fell on an ovation for the female lead, who, however, took no calls; and happy, though almost disintegrated—the heat and clammy stuffiness was unbelievable—we came out, to find the faithful Hsu in waiting.

And so through the soft night round the scented dimness of the Legation Quarter, with its comfort and ease and isolated affluence. As we passed through the gate marked with the bullets of the Taiping rebels, a little figure suddenly emerged and a piping voice invited our attention. We asked Hsu to stop, and a boy of about seven commenced to speak his piece in fluent English:

"You rich man, I poor man; I no mother, no father, no chow . . . give me ten cents!"

It is the greeting of every street urchin who can learn the parrot lilt, but on this occasion the small boy was lucky and got his *cumsha*—his lightning change from abject misery to dancing glee was sheer art!

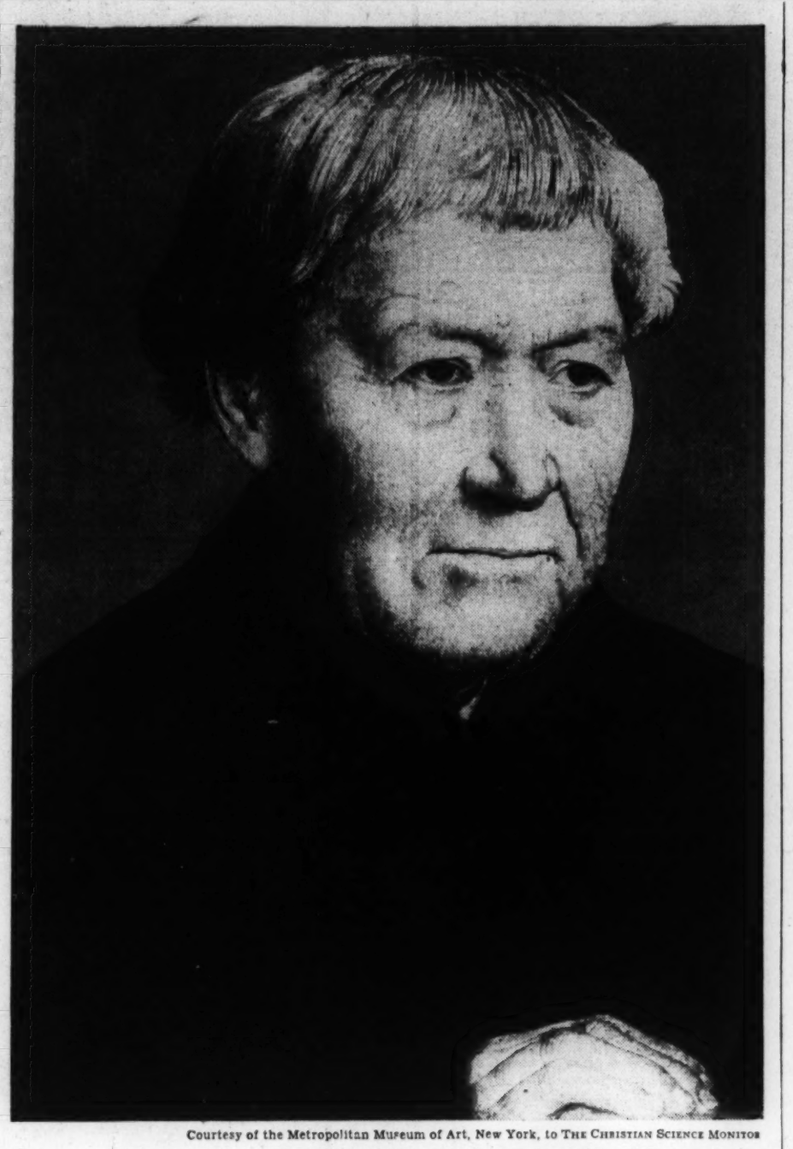
He might, we felt, become one day another Mei Lan-fang. In Peking stranger things have happened.—From "Young China and New Japan," by MRS. CECIL CHESTERTON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

All Night on the Mountains

All night on the mountains I was marching through the sky,
Swinging the moon for a lantern, now low, now high.
The Cygnet and the Wagon I rode in long ago
Floated past the Dragon, miles below;
And under them the trees ran close like drifts of purple snow.

I heard again a song I made for Orpheus and the Bear
Ten thousand ages back—a song we strung upon a hair
Into a necklace of bright words, which broke off one by one
Because they cracked on frosty nights, and melted in the sun.
The tune has lasted; *that* was made before speech was begun.

PEARL STRACHAN.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF AN OLD MAN, *by Hans Memlinc (c. 1432-1494)*

IN ACCORDANCE with customs among artists of his day, Hans Memlinc, Flemish master, painted altar-pieces and portraits. The greatest of his works are in Bruges, but there are fine examples extant in other European and American cities. The "Portrait of an Old Man" is one of a group of Memlincs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. This group has a rare contribution to make; it attracts and holds the interest of visitors far in excess of more impressive pictures displayed in the galleries.

Hans Memlinc lived in the century which saw the art of painting blossom so richly in both the southern and northern regions of Europe. He gained knowledge and inspiration from his environment and from the master, Roger van der Weyden. His style is kin to that of the Flemish School. In painting compositions he dwelt upon features which enhanced the design, such as the tracery of drapery folds, the patterns of damask, the marked contours of hands, and facial features.

The Flemish painters were devoted to portrayal and they displayed a taste for types which were free of affectation, simpler folk. Hans Memlinc's characterizations always bear a charming reticence, a hint of humility. He was less bold, less accented in his presentation than his contemporaries. He preferred the softer rendering, the more delicate indication.

The "Portrait of an Old Man" is a fine example of portraiture. It exhibits Memlinc's skill in establishing the shape of the head, the texture of the skin, the wrinkles, the slight protrusion of the lower lip, the eyes which were probably luminous in youthful days. The hair is articulated with fine brush strokes, which indicate it is freshly brushed.

This portrait reveals the beautiful qualities of age. Memlinc has not tried to dim the imprint which time has set upon the man's features, but rather to extract a note of beauty from it.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Longfellow's Rugged Purpose

AN OLD theory prevails, in certain quarters, that Longfellow's life moved upon an easy, beaten track, along the line of least resistance. This cannot be squared with the fact that, from his boyhood days, he was firmly convinced as to his calling to play a part in American letters, and that he devoted himself to this mission with unfailing zeal and unremitting hard work. The tenacity with which he, a boy of nineteen, fought through his purpose to study in Germany—against the "set" opposition of his influential parents, whose substantial sacrifices had made his European sojourn possible; the courage with which he projected (three years later) the entire reform of American higher education, and professed himself ready to tackle the job, single-handed; the sturdy independence shown in refusing the lowering of rank proposed by Bowdoin College—such manifestations argue a rugged purpose which triumphed over difficult obstacles.

The soil from which his harvest was to grow was cultivated with unwavering steadfastness of purpose; the maturity of his mind ensured a "severe, chaste, lofty-thoughted style of poetry," worthy of Apollo; a sensitiveness to the more delicate values of existence. "Your fine organization and poetical genius make you a sort of Italy among human beings," wrote Hillard, and the world responded readily to the vibrant instrument of his nature. What he had resolved in youth, he pursued to the end of life. How resolutely he strove for full knowledge, how amply he "drew from deep cisterns," is plain to anyone who follows his career.—From "New Light on Longfellow," by JAMES TAFT HATFIELD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"NO TEMERE MAL ALGUNO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUIEN no ha encontrado consuelo y fortaleza por la lectura del salmo veintitrés? ¡Qué gratitud por las palabras del Salmista han sentido los corazones turbados: "No temeré mal alguno"! La experiencia había enseñado a David que podía confiar sin reservas en la sabiduría perfecta, la bondad infinita y la omnipresencia de Dios. Cuando fué confrontado por Goliat o perseguido por Saúl y sus guerreros, David confió en Dios, que le protegió del peligro y le dió la victoria sobre el mal.

En algún momento de desmayo y desaliento, cuando las nubes parecen obscuras y amenazadoras, tal vez uno se sienta en la tentación de admitir en su pensamiento aquella mentira, que es tan vieja como las edades, de que Dios nos manda la aflicción. ¡Qué increíble es esta idea de que el Padre-Madre-Dios—el bien—pudiera ser el autor de discordia, pecado y enfermedad, o que pudiera mandarlos al mundo, para tormentar a Sus hijos! Jesús curó a los enfermos, consoló a los afligidos, echó fuera pecados y toda clase de errores, de acuerdo con la ley divina. Ni una vez dió a entender que el camino al cielo, la armonía, nos guía a través de pecado, enfermedad y muerte. Dijo: "El reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." Si aceptamos las enseñanzas de las Sagradas Escrituras de que "Dios es amor", podemos saber y probar seguramente que este reino está dentro de aquella conciencia que está llena de amor, alegría, paz, felicidad y salud.

El fundamento mismo del mensaje de Cristo, tal como se encuentra expuesto en la Biblia y como se enseña y recalca por la Ciencia Cristiana, es la totalidad de Dios, la omnipotencia y omnipresencia del Espíritu, de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor. Todo lo que Dios crea es espiritual, perfecto, armonioso, eterno. El no creó el mal. No es necesario que temamos lo que Dios no ha creado. En su libro "NO Y SI" (pág. 24) Mary Baker Eddy hace esta declaración: "Nunca hubo un momento en que el mal fuese real. Este hecho tan grande concerniente a todo error trae consigo otra verdad más gloriosa, que el bien es supremo." El mal, o el diablo, es lo que Cristo Jesús declaró que era, "mentiroso, y padre de mentiras". Es una creencia mortal, una suposición errónea, una nulidad. Es enteramente falto de poder para obrar, causar efecto o extenderse; no tiene origen, ley ni orden. Por lo cual no hay razón para temor en el universo de Dios; porque Dios es Todo, y el mal no es nada.

Cuando esta verdad amanece en nuestra conciencia y se comprende que Dios es el Padre amante que imparte a Sus hijos tierno amor, invariable y lleno de compasión, el miedo se elimina, y en su lugar viene paz y un concepto más claro de la presencia de Dios. Como un niño pequeño se dirige a sus padres en busca de consuelo, cuando está en dificultad, así podemos volvernos a nuestro Padre celestial por sabiduría, salud, dirección y protección.

El entendimiento de que "para Dios todas las cosas son posibles" substituye el temor por la confianza y nos lleva a comprender que no hay problema que sea demasiado intricado, ni detalle demasiado nimio, ni injusticia demasiado arraigada, ni disposición demasiado mala, ni pecado demasiado repugnante, ni enfermedad demasiado crónica—que no puedan dominarse por la luz y el poder sanador de la ley omnipotente de Dios, la ley del Amor que es eterna y está siempre en operación, que corrige el mal, cura la enfermedad y purifica el carácter. En la página 228 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "No hay poder aparte de Dios. La omnipotencia es todopoderosa, y el reconocer cualquier otro poder significa faltarle a Dios. El humilde Nazareno refutó la suposición de que el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte tengan poder. Demostró que eran impotentes."

De todas las direcciones del mundo se pueden oír himnos de gratitud de los que han presenciado o sentido la influencia benéfica y sanadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. Millares expresan a diario alegría y gratitud sin límites por el entendimiento que han ganado por medio del estudio de la Biblia y de los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy. Han oído, lo mismo que la gente en tiempos de Jesús, la voz del Cristo imponiendo silencio a las pretensiones del temor, de la ansiedad, de la enfermedad y del sufrimiento. Pues millares han sido levantados del desaliento, de la escasez y de la limitación o del lecho del dolor, y han sido restaurados a la salud en cuerpo y mente, cuando todos los medios materiales les habían fallado.

Estemos firmes en el entendimiento de que "ahora somos hijos de Dios". ¡Qué herencia tan gloriosa! El hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza del Espíritu es espiritual—coexistente y coeterno con el Espíritu. Ni por un momento debiéramos dudar de la habilidad del Padre para cuidarnos, suplir nuestras necesidades diarias y mantenernos en salud. El bien es supremo, el mal sin poder, y no hay nada que temer. En el capítulo 41 de Isaías leemos esta promesa alentadora y eterna: "¡No temas, porque contigo estoy yo! ¡no desmayes, porque yo soy tu Dios! ¡te fortaleceré, sí, te ayudaré, sí, te sustentaré con la diestra de mi justicia! . . . Porque yo, Jehová tu Dios, soy quien tiene asida tu mano diestra, y quien te dice: ¡No temas, yo soy tu ayudador!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"I will fear no evil"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not been comforted and strengthened by reading the twenty-third Psalm? What gratitude has gone forth from troubled hearts for the words of the Psalmist, "I will fear no evil"! Experience had taught David that he could unreservedly rely upon the perfect wisdom, infinite goodness, and omnipresence of God. When opposed by Goliath, or pursued by Saul and his soldiers, David trusted in God, who protected him from harm and gave him victory over evil.

In a moment of dismay and discouragement, when clouds seem dark and foreboding, one may be tempted to admit into thought that age-old lie that God sends affliction upon one. How incredible that the Father-Mother God, good, could be the author of discord, sin, and disease, or send them into the world to torment His children! Jesus healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, cast out sin and all forms of error in accordance with divine law. Not once did he intimate that the pathway to heaven, harmony, was through sin, disease, and death. He said, "The kingdom of God is within you." If we accept the teaching of the Scriptures that "God is love," we can assuredly know and prove that this kingdom is within the consciousness that is filled with love, joy, peace, happiness, and health.

The very foundation of the Christ-message, as set forth in the Bible, and as taught and emphasized by Christian Science, is the allness of God, the omnipotence and omnipresence of Spirit, Life, Truth, Love. All that God creates is spiritual, perfect, harmonious, eternal. He did not create evil. And what God did not make we need not fear. In "No and Yes" (p. 24) Mrs. Eddy makes this statement: "There was never a moment in which evil was real. This great fact concerning all error brings with it another and more glorious truth, that good is supreme." Evil, or devil, is what Christ Jesus declared it to be, "a liar, and the father of it." It is a mortal belief, an erroneous supposition, a nonentity. It is without power to act or to operate or to extend itself; it is without cause, law, or order. Therefore in God's universe there is nothing to fear, for God is All and evil is nothing.

When this truth dawns upon one's consciousness and it is realized that God is the loving Father who imparts to His children tender, compassionate, unchanging love, fear is cast out and in its stead come peace and a true sense of God's presence. As a little child turns to his parents for comfort in times of trouble, so may we turn to our heavenly Father for wisdom, health, guidance, and protection.

The understanding that "with God all things are possible" supplants fear with confidence, and brings to us a realization that there is no problem too intricate, no detail too small, no injustice too intrenched, no disposition too bad, no sin too revolting, no disease too deep-rooted to be subordinated to the light and healing power of God's omnipotent law—the eternal, ever operating law of Love, which corrects wrong, heals disease, and purifies character. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 228): "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God. The humble Nazarene overthrew the supposition that sin, sickness, and death have power. He proved them powerless."

From the four corners of the earth may be heard songs of thanksgiving from those who have seen and felt the healing and beneficent influence of Christian Science. Multitudes are daily expressing unbounded joy and gratitude for the understanding they have gained through the study of the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy. They have heard, as did those in Jesus' time, the voice of the Christ, bidding fear, anxiety, disease, and suffering to cease. Thousands have been lifted from beds of pain, from discouragement, from lack and limitation; have been restored to health in body and mind after all material means had failed.

Let us be firm in the understanding that "now are we the sons of God." What a glorious heritage! Man created in the image and likeness of Spirit is spiritual—coexistent and coeternal with Spirit. Not for a moment should we doubt the Father's ability to care for us, to supply our daily needs, and to maintain us in health. Good is supreme, evil powerless, and there is nothing to fear. In the forty-first chapter of Isaiah we read this reassuring and eternal promise: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. . . . For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

[A Spanish translation of this article will be found below.]

Hills

THERE'S always been
Something symbolic about climbing hills—
You plod along, one slow step after the other,
And by and by you get to where you're going.
(Provided you've kept at it long enough!)
But here's the thing that's always puzzled me—
Whether the better plan, all things considered,
Is to fix eyes on some far, shining peak,
And struggle up towards it, day after day,
Not minding stones and thorns—or just to look
One single step ahead, and be surprised
How soon you've got there!

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

The Proud Parent

IT WAS during the latter years of Charlotte Brontë's life, 1850-1853, that there was any real friendship between these remarkable but very different women. It would never have been so notable a friendship in the eyes of the world had it not been for two things—the first and most important, of course, being that Mrs. Gaskell became the biographer of Charlotte Brontë; the second that she wrote some exceptionally interesting and informing letters about her and her surroundings. (In one of them she records the beginnings of Charlotte Brontë's literary career):—

"She had always wished to write and believed that she could; at sixteen she had sent some of her poems to Southey, and had 'kind, stringent' answers from him. So she and her sisters tried. They kept their initials and took names that would do either for a man or a woman. They used to read to each other when they had written so much—their father never knew a word about it. He had never heard of 'Jane Eyre' when three months after its publication, she promised her sisters one day at dinner she would tell him before tea. So she marched into his study with a copy wrapped up and the reviews. She said (I think I can remember the exact words): 'Papa, I've been writing a book.'

"'Have you, my dear?' and he went on reading.

"'But, Papa, I want you to look at it.'

"'I can't be troubled to read manuscript.'

"'But it is printed.'

"'I hope you have not been involving yourself in any such silly expense.'

"'I think I shall gain money by it. May I read you some reviews?' So she read them; and then she asked him if he would read the book. He said she might leave it, and he would see. But he sent them an invitation to tea that night, and towards the end of the tea he said, 'Children, Charlotte has been writing a book—and I think it is a better one than I expected.' He never spoke about it again till about a month ago and they never dared to tell him of the books her sisters wrote."—From "Mrs. Gaskell and Her Friends," by ELIZABETH HALDANE, C. H. (New York: Appleton.)

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Ballots Ready for the Big Vote

Hides of Free Beef Held Back

Wet Outlook Disturbs Women

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibition is not political, that both general and state federations have definitely gone on record as dry, that women who wanted to start the campaign would have the federation backing them up.

Mulloney Trial

Backing and Filling

Question: "Was Helen L. Ganley a woman of straw and dummy note maker as the prosecution claims or was she a business woman engaged with others in a legitimate financial transaction?"

During an intensive dispute from this central point a confused mass of evidence was read before Judge James M. Morton Jr., by both sides in the Federal District Court this morning.

Miss Ganley claimed that she had acquired adequate collateral for the disputed loan to her of $131,000 by the Federal National Bank. She declared that mortgage notes of the Olympia Theater property in Haverhill amounting to a face value of $131,000 were in her possession at the time the loan was made.

But, said the prosecution, John A. Deery only paid $50,000 for those notes and continued:

"No honest, honorable broker, mindful of his trust, could possibly have loaned $131,000 on mortgage notes costing $50,000."

The morning was occupied in an effort on part of the defense to prove that these properties are still valuable today and therefore were good loan collateral. Judge Morton, however, called the figures estimated by Miss Ganley, regarding the present value "fictitious" and insisted that the Mulloney defense prepare accurate figures.

Education

ERA Aids College Students

Last February a group of educators down in Washington dramatized the idea that education is the only solvent for democracy's plight. Soon federal officials swung into action. At once, they started experimenting with government aid to potential college students who could not make the financial grade.

Yesterday, 2300 Massachusetts applicants to 27 colleges here were declared eligible for federal aid during the coming year by the ERA. They are not students who would otherwise manage, but new students—to swell the total of college-trained men.

To each goes $15 weekly in return for suitable services, releasing perhaps $34,000 a month in total. Campuses will buzz with new library work, grading papers, laboratory assistance and a host of other unlimited activities.

Only the specifications of character and ability were laid down by ERA—democracy, said those in charge, seeing darker hours ahead, calls upon its best men.

* * *

New Course

The economic tinge coloring most current activity is reflected in the university courses. Today Boston University announced a new course, "The Evolution of American Economic Life" under Dr. Leo Drew O'Neil, professor of economics and finance.

The course will enable people to appraise proposed legislation which today is so economic in character. Three other new courses are: "Marketing of Manufactured Goods," "Business Statistics," and "Seminar in Commercial Education."

Peace

Another Flying Squadron

A lone flying squadron has been speeding about New England, passing at times through strike-torn areas but bent on a mission of peace to the world. At the wheel of one of the cars has been Miss Lyn Smith of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She has made speeches—political speeches—but political only in their stressing peace as a political issue. Friday noon she speaks at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club and Boston women will have an opportunity of seeing this vigorous worker for peace in action.

Waterfront

Salt Water Dragon

Off Newport today rides a ship probably the good-natured envy of most of the British navy. It is the British scout cruiser Dragon, flagship of the Caribbean fleet, assigned by the Admiralty to represent the British navy at the cup races. England is a nation of yachtsmen. Her naval men are keen followers of the sport. To be able to see the greatest of yacht races is an assignment they all would like. This year the Dragon got it.

Next week, when the races are over, the Dragon will come to Boston and tie up at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Then will come an official exchange of visits between the ship's officers and city and state officials, including the Governor and the Mayor. Boston citizens will arrange an entertainment program for both men and officers.

* * *

September Blueberries

Today blueberries by the carload were on their way from Boston to such western points as St. Paul, Cleveland and Toledo. The lateness of the season had been overcome by the fact that they were Newfoundland berries and that they had been frozen to keep them while en route.

From Newfoundland they arrived in the little steamer Lutzen which unloaded the last of the cargo today, then started loading other goods for her return trip to St. John. Frozen goods are not new to the Lutzen for she usually plies between Newfoundland and England taking over loads of frozen salmon. But this trip made two "firsts" for the sturdy little vessel, her first trip with frozen blueberries and her first trip to Boston.

Miscellaneous

Gubernatorial Bonnet

Governor Ely, great vote getter, has always carried Massachusetts easily while his home town makes it a landslide. When he heard yesterday that former Mayor Curley predicted he would invade the Governor's home town of Westfield and carry it in tomorrow's election the Governor, with cocksure grin, shot out to the press, "I'll buy him a new hat if he does!"

* * *

Chinese Masons Greet Hero

Mayor Mansfield last night extended the city's courtesies to the visiting hero of Shanghai, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, at a huge meeting held in the General's honor by the Chinese Masonic Association at the Hotel Statler. For the first time in the association's history, its meeting was attended by Chinese matrons and girls.

* * *

Babes in the Woods

A few months ago a lost child was recovered by CCC men after neighbors and police had searched for days. They brought the babe in little the worse for wear, soon saw it happy again with regular meals.

Yesterday the CCC again made itself invaluable as a finder of babes in the woods, and discovered two-year-old Nancy Marshall, who had been lost for nearly 24 hours in the swampy woods near Richmond, R. I. New England headquarters for the CCC today pointed with pride to this as another example of the good work the CCC are doing.

6000 Foot Tower

A 3000-foot tower is planned at Paris for the fair to be held there in 1937.

Maine's Trees Preserve Abundant Watersheds

Courtesy of Maine Publicity Bureau

Brooks, Rivers, Ponds and Lakes Filled in Times of Drought

View of Lake Megunticook, Camden, From Maiden Cliff

Saying "thank you" to a tree is much easier than telling a hard luck story about drought conditions, says Fish and Game Commissioner Archie L. Grover.

Explains the Commissioner: "Without our forests, which sop up water during periods of abundant rainfall and release it slowly in times of drought, Maine would be a dry and parched land. Thus we have abundant watersheds, which fill thousands of brooks, streams, rivers, lakes and ponds, to help make our State 'the playground of the nation'."

Wisconsin Voters Cling to Banners Of Older Parties

La Follettes Named by Third Party—Fall Below Expected Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 19—The surprising strength shown by both the older parties in Wisconsin at yesterday's primary indicates that the new Progressive Party formed there under La Follette leadership will encounter a hard battle at the November election.

The fate of the La Follette dynasty is tied up with the third party's first test, for the two sons of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette are running under the third party banner.

Early returns did not give leaders of the new party the encouragement they had anticipated. The present Democratic state administration won a big vote in its appeal for a return to office. The Republicans received a larger total than observers expected.

Split Helps Democrats

The shakeup in the traditional balance of power in Wisconsin accented by this primary is remarkable. For many years the State has been Republican, but its Republicanism was dominated by the La Follette progressives. They were generally out of line with the Republican Party nationally.

The Democrats gained the Governorship in the Roosevelt landslide two years ago. Recently the La Follette wing decided to remain no longer within the Republican Party but to come out as a separate new third party claiming officially as its new name Progressive Party.

La Follette Unopposed

As in the history of the originally Progressive Party formed by Theodore Roosevelt, the three-way division of the votes appears again to favor the Democrats, according to partial primary returns. Also the regular Republicans remaining within the party after the La Follette wing stepped out apparently have more vitality than many thought.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, son of the original La Follette who developed Wisconsin Progressivism, was unopposed yesterday as the senatorial candidate of the new party. His brother, Mr. Philip F. La Follette, a former Governor, was also virtually unopposed, for his lone rival, Mr. H. O. Meisel of Waukesha, polled votes in a ratio of hundreds to La Follette's thousands.

Democrats Lead Vote In Wisconsin Primaries

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19 (AP)—Democrats renominated Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman in yesterday's primary. Returns from 2440 precincts gave: Schmedeman, 141,849; William B. Rubin, 25,359; Richard Lehmann, 12 738.

For the Progressive gubernatorial nomination, 2388 precincts gave: Philip La Follette, 120,425; Henry O. Meisel, 6080.

For the Republican nomination for Governor, 2388 precincts gave: Howard T. Greene, 72,443; Fred R. Zimmerman, 44,593; James N. Tittemore, 9719. Zimmerman conceded Greene's nomination.

Senator Robert La Follette, without opposition, polled 107,438 votes in 2519 precincts. John B. Chapple, Republican senatorial nominee, also without opposition, ran along with the Republican ticket. His vote in 2101 precincts: 90,733.

John M. Callahan held a lead over his nearest rival for the Democratic senatorial nomination. The vote in 2366 precincts gave: Callahan 48,166; Francis E. McGovern, 41,873; Charles E. Hammersley, 33,448; W. D. Carroll, 24,026; Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, 21,944.

Mississippi Democrats Upset Four Incumbents

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 19 (AP)—Mississippi Democrats shuffled the New Deal deck and dealt themselves a new United States Senator and three new Representatives, it appeared today.

With nomination tantamount to election, former Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo had a lead of more than 4000 votes over Senator Hubert D. Stephens in yesterday's primary. Stephens ran on a "stand by Roosevelt and the New Deal" platform.

The two incumbent Representatives who apparently lost their seats were Jeff Busby and Russell Elzey. Busby trailed Attorney A. L. Ford of Adkerman by 1049 votes with returns nearly complete. Ellzey was 2000 short of State Senator Dan R McGehee who polled 21,112 votes.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Sept. 22, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY — Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m., 12:00 noon, WFBL, 1300kc-220m.

TROY—Second Mondays of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WFEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WFHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9.00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8.45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

New Reich Church Aims at Uniting Christian Faiths

Government Would Control Protestants and Roman Catholic Churches

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 18—Suggestions that Reichsbishop Müller's church administration is working not simply for one Reich's Church of Protestantism, but for a Reich's Church embracing both Protestants and Roman Catholics under state control, are now being frequently heard among oppositional pastors of the Evangelical Church. This desire for state uniformity of churches the opposition declares to be the only interpretation of a speech made recently at Stuttgart by Dr. August Jäger, the Reich's Church administrator. Declaring he was seeking a way out of the present church position, Dr. Jäger maintains that pastors must ultimately accustom themselves to preaching in accordance with the German attitude to life, or "Weltanschauung," which philosophy in essence is the same as National Socialism.

Dr. Jäger later added that the aim of the Reich's Church government remained the same as that proclaimed by Dr. Müller some time ago in Berlin, namely one Reich, one nation, one church.

This the opposition has taken to mean nothing other than the desire to put Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in Germany under state control.

A speech bearing on the subject was also made last week end by Herr Ludwig Siebert, National Socialist premier of Bavaria at Nordlingen in Upper Bavaria, where the 300th anniversary of the battle in the Thirty Years War between Protestants and Roman Catholics was commemorated. He said that higher than all external ceremonials and outward expression of faith is the profound belief in the New Germany. Just as the last war showed there were only Germans—not Protestants and Roman Catholics—so has the last National Socialist rally at Nuremberg proved there are only National Socialists of the Christian faith.

The pastors Emergency League in the Evangelical Church, it is understood, will not take the oath prescribed by the Reich's church administration, nor will it be represented at the installation of the Reichsbishop next Sunday.

Bonds for Old Age Relief Authorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 19—Issuance of $25,000 worth of emergency bonds for old-age relief in Hudson County, which is to be supplemented by a contribution of $75,000 by the State, has been authorized by the Hudson Board of Freeholders. About 2000 aged and needy residents of Hudson County are eligible for relief payments.

Spain Building More Roads, But Old Oxcart Still Rules

Government Considers Five-Year Plan to Take Care of 9000 Pueblos Without Any Facilities for Traffic—Few Motorcars in Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The cart is still king of the road in Spain, it is shown by data representing Spain's progress in the matter of roads and wheels now being prepared for the Seventh International Congress of Roads to be held in Munich in September. It is claimed that degrees of a country's prosperity can be estimated in traffic figures.

Despite the ban from the Spanish capital of two-wheeled carts drawn by oxen, many thousands are still on the active list throughout the peninsula. Even Spaniards hardly realize how many of these vehicles made ruts in the dry roads until an order was given out to register them and carry a plate with a number.

This order, dated 1920, revealed a total of 200,000 carts throughout Spain, a number which gradually increased until it reached 529,000 in the years of prosperity 1928-1929, and even 622,000 in 1931.

Under the Republic 50,000 carts have, however, been taken off the register.

The number of automobiles registered in Spain is only some 300,000 of which one-third are said to have been scrapped. Under the Republican régime, coinciding with the general crisis, a sharp drop in the registration of motorcars has been observed which is now being counteracted by the increasing use of low-powered European cars as against the once ubiquitous large American car.

Since the beginning of this century, no less than 3,500,000 pesetas (some $500,000,000) has been spent on building, repairing and improving Spain's highways and by-roads. As against 43,000 kilometers, or some 26,600 miles, in 1900, there are today about 100,000 kilometers of good roads.

A marked improvement in the provision of communications by road between towns and villages as well as from village to village is evident. Yet there are still 9000 "pueblos" which lack the most elementary provisions for wheel traffic. The Government has under consideration a five-year plan, one of the big features of which will be the building of secondary roads.

Nevertheless Spain has the distinction of possessing the highest road in Europe, which scales the Sierra Nevada at an altitude of some 10,000 feet.

In addition there is actually a larger network of highways than in either Great Britain or Germany.

President Returns To Summer Home From Yacht Races

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—Yachtsman Franklin D. Roosevelt got out his presidential clothes today to return to the Summer White House at Hyde Park, N. Y., after having led a sport-bent armada of spectator craft at the two most exciting international sloop races he had ever seen.

The President's return trip will take him 275 miles down the coast and up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie. He will land there tomorrow morning and go immediately to Hyde Park to keep some business appointments.

From the quarterdeck of the Astor yacht Nourmahal which brought him here last Saturday for the first race, Mr. Roosevelt sent this message ashore by his secretary, Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre:

"Never have I seen two closer or better sailed races in any cup series."

VISITING NEW YORK means LIVING AT THE HOTEL MONTCLAIR
In the new smart center of New York
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Make your trip completely successful! Come to the Montclair when you come to New York. This hotel is convenient to shops, theatres, Radio City, business districts. And every room features outside exposure, bath, shower, radio. • Single from $2.50, double from $3.50. Special rates by the week or month.

Park Avenue
Christian Science church only 2 minutes' walk from this beautiful co-operative apartment; 8 rooms, 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms; low purchase price; annual maintenance $2100. Recommended as a sound investment. For particulars telephone RHinelander 4-6971, or address Box L-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

TO EVERY FAMILY IN GREATER BOSTON NOW USING AN OLD RANGE

THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

MAKE THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER:

This $88 Glenwood Gas Range

The 1934 GLENWOOD "MASTERPIECE"
• HEAT CONTROL
• SPEEDLUX BURNERS
• AUTOMATIC LIGHTING
• FULLY AUTOMATIC

Fully Automatic
Think of the convenience of having a range with automatic lighting for the baking ovens, as well as the cooking top burners.

$62.10 AND YOUR OLD RANGE
Plus small installation and carrying charges
SPECIAL PRICE: $69 LESS 10% ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR OLD RANGE AS DOWN PAYMENT
• $1.00 A WEEK
• LIMITED TIME ONLY
• YOU SAVE $25.00

By recently placing a record-breaking order with New England's largest gas range manufacturer, the Glenwood Range Company, we can now offer you an actual 30% saving on this very latest, fully automatic Glenwood gas range. ("Fully Automatic" means that this 1934 Masterpiece Glenwood has not only automatic heat control and top-burner lighting, but the most modern Automatic Oven Lighting as well.)

This range, fully equipped, has been selling all over New England for $88. Our price on this special offer is $69 with an allowance of 10% for your old range that reduces it to $62.10 . . . and, incidentally, takes care of your down payment. You can arrange to pay as little as a dollar a week, starting with next month's gas bill.

See this superb new Glenwood at any Greater Boston gas company office today. All the latest features of modern gas cookery are included: heavy insulation, "Easy Clean" cooking top, Oven Heat Control, Speedlux Burners and now the fully automatic lighting that you get in the highest-priced ranges. It's the range "buy" of the season especially at this price, and on these extraordinary terms.

This offer is for a short time only.

AT ALL Gas COMPANY SHOWROOMS

It's a Marvel of usefulness!

BAKES WITH COAL OR GAS
•
BROILS WITH GAS
•
"EASY CLEAN" TOP
•
SPEEDLUX BURNERS
•
HEAT CONTROL

2 RANGES in ONE

When you see this range you'll say that its popularity is deserved. It meets the needs of every season with ideal comfort and true economy. When the coal fire-box is going it furnishes heat for baking as well as warmth and you have gas for baking when the fire is low. In summer when the fire is out the same oven bakes with gas and the gas top takes care of every cooking need in cool comfort. With its gas broiler, oven heat control, automatic lighting and "Speedlux" burners there is nothing you can think of this range hasn't got. Choice of attractive colors. See it before you buy.

Glenwood Duplex

See them at your Authorized Glenwood Dealer, or Write to Glenwood Range Company, Taunton, Mass.

Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Food Experts Who Hang Out Their Own Shingles

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

A Business of One's Own

Three Qualifications Given as Necessary

Women in Food Work Series—15

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BUSINESS of one's own may mean to the woman in food work many things. It may mean a tiny waffle shop in Grand Central Station in New York, which was Alice Foote MacDougall's first excursion in the food business, from which developed her chain of coffee houses. Perhaps it is a thriving venture furnishing cakes to clubs and restaurants all over Greater Boston, as is done by Mrs. Marion Marston of Dedham, Mass. It may mean having a vision and developing the vision in a large way, as did the owners of the Allies' Inn of Washington, D. C., that cafeteria and guest house which is nationally and internationally known. Perhaps the woman with a flair for foods cannot leave her own home, but has opened a delightful tea house such as the Homestead at Ludlow, Mass., operated by Mrs. Lillian Jones Blish. No section of the United States is without some outstanding example of translating woman's heritage of home making and attention to details into terms of successful business.

One of the most notable examples of woman's success in food work in New England is Mrs. Charleen J. Baker and her Buttercup Hill Tea Room in Lunenburg, Mass., on the state highway which leads from Boston through Lexington, Concord, Fitchburg and Greenfield to the famous Mohawk Trail and the Berkshires.

Liked to Cook

A Southern woman, trained in the best traditions of that hospitable region, Mrs. Baker loved to cook and "to dream out new and different food delicacies for other people's enjoyment." So in 1928 she started with one small room and a small kitchen as a simple wayside stand. She was careful to use only first rate materials, butter, eggs, milk, fruits, vegetables and meats. Her fame grew and in 1929 she enlarged. Each year has seen an expansion until at the present time the Tea House feeds many thousands annually. From a little white cottage with green shutters, looking very New England, the Tea House has grown on either side until it seems like a low California bungalow, surrounded by masses of flowers. A riot of color everywhere indoors and out greets the eyes. At the right of the great circular driveway is an expanse of old-fashioned flowers — zinnias, cosmos, calendula, asters and in the background tall nodding sunflowers. A wheelbarrow filled with gorgeous petunias is at the left as you pick your way along the flagstone walk to the gift shop at the rear, where delightful and moderately priced articles are on sale.

The entrance into the tea room seems to lead into a real indoor garden as great bowls of many hued flowers are placed everywhere. Comfortable red divans, purple and strawberry chintz curtains against a background of yellow walls seem a daring color scheme but Mrs. Baker, in addition to knowing foods, knows colors and is always her own decorator. At the right of the reception room is the early American room, paneled in pine, with watermelon red chintz curtains at the window. There is at the farther end a huge fireplace made of 250-year-old brick. Over this fireplace hangs a beautiful marine painting and along the walls of the room are Currier and Ives prints. The table appointments are pewter plates, ruby glass and beautiful china in colonial red design.

In the Garden Room, opened early this last summer and giving the loveliest outdoor vistas, the tables are Mrs. Baker's own design, the tops made of lovely soft colored bathroom tiles, supported on metal standards, manufactured by a local metal worker. The chairs come from Mexico and have the sturdiness and color of primitive peasant goods. Mrs. Baker also designed the wall lights which are huge metal shells giving a soft subdued effect to the pomegranate walls.

A tea room which is a favorite rendezvous of discriminating residents of Columbus, Ohio, is the Maramor, opened in 1920. For the first seven years it was located in an old residence near the heart of the business center but in 1927 a beautiful new building was built, housing the restaurant seating 300, two other lunch places, a bakery and a candy manufacturing department. This whole enterprise employs more than 125 people.

The Maramor serves fine food. Mrs. Mary Love McGuckin, who has guided its destinies through these years, feels strongly that the success or failure of any place is closely linked with the happiness and welfare of its workers. In her estimation one needs especially to understand human relations problems when managing a food project, as so much of the finished product is made up of human skills. She feels that the one way to provide security for any undertaking is to understand the workers and to do for them what this new age of ours demands of industry to do.

Mrs. McGuckin when a student at Kansas State Agricultural College was asked to manage a department store tea room. For several years she was successfully engaged in this work at the Rorabaugh Wiley Department Store in Hutchinson, Kan., and for six years with F. and R. Lazarus Department Store, Columbus, Ohio.

All Can Be Acquired

To the woman with a desire for a "Business of One's Own," Mrs. McGuckin offers the following advice. She has stated that there are three qualifications necessary for success:

1. Knowledge of good cookery.
2. Organization ability.
3. Business ability.

A knowledge of good cookery she feels may be a matter of early home environment and training coupled with a natural ability. Many women have developed these gifts by home economics and institutional management courses. The organization ability means that the woman must understand human beings, must be able to assemble a well-balanced and harmonious group of workers and must teach and guide this group to do the tasks in the best possible manner. If occasion arises she must be able to do these tasks herself. Business ability means of course a knowledge of buying and of selling the finished product at a price that brings financial success. It means a knowledge of accounting so that guesswork is entirely ruled out. It means an understanding of the public, of its likes and dislikes, so that happy and satisfied patrons may be retained.

A business of one's own means long hours, high courage and determination, but no undertaking can offer a greater reward of satisfaction in work well done.

This is the last of a series which has appeared each Wednesday for 15 weeks.

Courtesy of Government Office, Italy, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rural Women of Italy Helping to Prepare the Ground for Sowing Corn.

Fascist Union of 'Massaie'

Banding Together of Rural Housewives of Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

THE Fascist Union of "Massaie," or Rural Housewives, has been organized and is actively working in all parts of Italy to help rural women, and educate them in their duties, and so enable them to find on the farm, however isolated, a full, interesting and fruitful life.

With the coöperation of women holding privileged positions as employers, landowners, or specialists in agrarian science, domestic economy hygiene or handicrafts, the Union aims to advise and assist the peasant women in their problems and difficulties; to propagate improved modern methods while maintaining or reviving the best traditional customs; to give expert instruction in home-making, and in such branches of agricultural work as usually fall to the women. This work includes the handling of fruit, vegetables, cheese and butter, orris root, silk-cocoons and aromatic herbs. The Union also encourages, as wet day and winter evening occupations, such old rural handicrafts as spinning, weaving and straw-plaiting.

The Italian peasant family constitutes a professional unit coördinated under a rigid traditional system of discipline and duty in which the women play a determinate and important part. As the *capoccia* is the official male head, so the *massaia* is the responsible and authoritative housekeeper, directing and controlling all within the house and much outside it, assigning tasks to the other women and overseeing their performance.

Her Little Realm

The Italian farm woman's environment is the traditional peasant home, varying in its details and accessories according to the region, and often remote from village or main road. Her little realm comprises the kitchen, with its great hooded hearth and sparse sturdy furniture, gleaming coppers and rough colorful earthenware; the outdoor baking oven and cistern for laundry work; the *aia*, or paved courtyard, where threshing and multiple farm tasks are performed. Her treasures are her chests of homespun linen, her beehives, silkworms and the like.

The Union of Rural Housewives is not limited, despite its name, to those holding, with the office of *massaia*, the exclusive executive and moral direction of the household, but is open to all women closely related to the land.

The Italian agricultural census of 1933 showed that in 4,715,794 families registered as living in the country there were comprised 11,336,622 women, of whom over two and a half million had agricultural work as their principal occupation and over nine million were devoted exclusively to domestic duties or domestic and agricultural duties combined. From this it is evident how wide the field of usefulness for such a union will be. And those who recognize the influence which the woman exercises in the rural family and her resultant influence in the social and economic, and, indirectly, the political life of the nation, have been wise in realizing the necessity of aiding, guiding and encouraging these rural women in all possible ways.

Monthly Illustrated Paper

In addition to supplying expert individual advice, assistance and instruction, the Union publishes a monthly illustrated paper containing articles and news of special interest to rural women, and planned to counteract the sense of isolation and foster coöperation and mutual sympathy, to widen aims and interests, and to awaken in the individual worker some realization of the value of her part in the national economy and life.

Efforts are also made to quicken a sense of the dignity and beauty of rural life, arts and crafts, by competitions for beflowered *aie*, shapely ricks and stacks, bread-making, preserving, and other rural arts. Exhibitions are held of model houses or rustic tables arranged by women of taste and refinement with only such things as the peasant housewife has at her disposal, and by reviving in group festivals, traditional songs, dances and costumes.

Thus the Union is banding together Italy's rural women of all ranks in a relationship which should give good results.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

A Time Saver

Instead of shelling peas, throw them—pods and all—into boiling water, after thoroughly washing them and discarding all spoiled ones. When they are done, pods will rise to the surface, while peas will remain at the bottom. Peas cooked in this manner have a fine flavor, and this method is a great time saver.

Bake Potatoes Quickly

To hasten the baking of potatoes, let them stand a few minutes in hot water, after washing them clean.

Dried Fruits in Cake

If you wish to prevent citron, raisins, or currants from sinking to the bottom of your cake, warm them in the oven before adding them to the batter.

Breaking Coconut

Before trying to break a coconut, put it in the oven to warm. When heated, a slight blow will crack it, and the shell will remove easily.

Mrs. L. L., Florida

* * *

New Coat for the Kitchen Stove

Our gas cooking stove was a source of annoyance to us because of its unsightly appearance. A limited budget would not permit us to buy a new one. After a little thinking, we decided to paint it with a good quality of jade green enamel, and it is really pretty now. Several of our acquaintances have tried the same plan, using colors which contrast to the best advantage with their other kitchen furnishings.

Mrs. A. S. T., California.

* * *

To Take the Tarnish Off

I keep silver polish in cake form on a soap dish near my dishpan, with a small scouring cloth. By using this on the egg spoons and forks as I wash dishes I find that a wholesale silver polishing is needed much less often.

Mrs. J. W. C., Maine.

Simplicity in the Nursery

Furniture and Conveniences Need Not Be Many

Bringing Up the Baby—7

By Janet Rankin Aiken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PART of the fun in getting ready for a baby is buying the nursery furniture. It is hard to resist all the tiny chairs and tables and bassinets so attractively displayed in the stores, and of course in the home where the nursery is a large, separate room, elaborate furnishings may be in place. But in most homes where space is at a premium, simpler furnishings are the best. And the real needs of your Billy in the way of furniture are simple indeed.

First of all, there is the crib. Every baby has to have a place to sleep, and that place should be commodious and comfortable. The first thing to remember about cribs is that the belaced and beribboned bassinets you see for sale are not practical. Billy will outgrow them within a very short time, and then you will have to buy the crib you might as well have bought in the first place. Buy one not less than 40 inches long. Billy can use a 40-inch crib until he is two years old or so, and if you get an even longer one, it will lengthen his crib days accordingly.

As to the type of crib, tastes differ. Personally I do not care for drop sides, which are a bother to manipulate. Of course there should be some sort of bars, but these may be fairly low. In some climates a kiddy koop, with its screened sides and top, is nice for summer. A crib or kiddy koop standing about 32 inches from the floor over all is a good height for your own convenience.

A Few More Essentials

Besides the crib, the following are essentials: Bureau or chest of drawers, laundry hamper, rack or line for hanging things, nursery chair with chamber, or combination high chair, diaper pail with cover.

Billy should have his own bureau (a few mothers prefer shelves or even a sectional bookcase) but it need not be a baby-sized one. Indeed, since mother and not Billy will operate the bureau for a number of years, the tiny size is by no means an advantage. If you have an extra bureau around the house or apartment, it will do. Just paint it to match the crib, with perhaps a decalcomania or two of flowers or animals on it for ornamentation.

Since Billy's laundry is usually separate from that of the family it is well for him to have his own hamper, but an equally good plan is just to wash out each tiny garment as you whip it off, thus avoiding all odor and accumulation of laundry. If you are willing to follow this method, a hamper is not a necessity.

Where there is a baby there must be plenty of space for hanging out diapers, dresses, and so forth. It is of course not necessary for Billy to have his own special line, but some provision is essential. The best place is outdoors in the sunshine.

Toilet facilities are of course necessary for your Billy, perhaps not right at the very start, but soon. Modern science has improved on the old-fashioned highchair by giving it a removable metal tray, a chamber seat, and an ingenious break in the middle which transforms it at will into a rolling play table and pen. The whole thing costs considerably less than the various parts bought separately, and is well worth the investment. It is called a combination highchair.

The last item on the list needs no comment. It is usual to fill the pail part-full of water, and keep the diapers soaking until washing time, which may be either once or twice a day. If the pail is good enamel it may be used for the periodical boiling over a gas flame.

Furnishings Not Necessary

Now just as interesting as this list of your Billy's needs is the number of furnishings he does not need. And the first of these is the individual bathtub or bathinette which figures in many nurseries. A bathinette just takes up space and is quite unnecessary so long as there is a bathroom handy. Billy may take his early plunges in the hand bowl. Later, do not deprive him of the thrill of a bath in the big tub with plenty of water in it. He will love to splash and kick and pretend to be a real swimmer.

Another thing not strictly necessary is scales. To be sure, Billy's allotment of milk depends somewhat on his weight, so he must be weighed now and then; but this may be done at any convenient place, even the butcher's. Baby scales usually weigh only up to 25 pounds, and Billy will outgrow those before very long.

A thermometer to show the temperature of the room is sometimes a convenience, but not essential. Billy himself is his own best thermometer. Let his hands, his feet, or best of all, the back of his dimpled neck, tell you whether he is nice and warm or not. If the temperature of his nursery is comfortable for you, it will undoubtedly be so for him too.

Early Lesson in Simplicity

A word about the nursery itself. Of course it is desirable, where space permits, to give Billy a room of his own to grow up in. This room should be quiet and airy, with sun during some part of the day. The walls should be in some attractive pastel shade, green or blue or pink or yellow. And there may be plenty of decoration in the form of murals or pictures of children and animals and fairies, full of color and action. Shelves in one corner are a great convenience for holding Billy's toys.

But if your space and income do not permit a separate room for Billy, it will not necessarily mean deprivation for him. Not if you give him plenty of love and consideration in place of a separate nursery. Select the quietest corner of your home for the crib, clear a space in your own bureau, and he will never know the difference. Far better a happy, friendly baby in a corner of your own bedroom than a fretful, complaining, pampered mite with a whole wing of the house to himself. Simplicity is a virtue for all of us, and your Billy will be all the better for learning it early.

This is the last of a series of seven articles on "Bringing Up the Baby."

Inexpensive Cabbage Salad

Dissolve
1 package mint or lime gelatine in accordance with directions on the package. While this cools grind up
1 small head of cabbage, making about 3 cups of cut cabbage. To this add
1 cup mayonnaise and about
3 tablespoons cream if the dressing is heavy. Mix into cooled gelatine mixture. Put in a mold and let stand in refrigerator until it solidifies. Turn from the mold and serve on a glass plate. Serves four.

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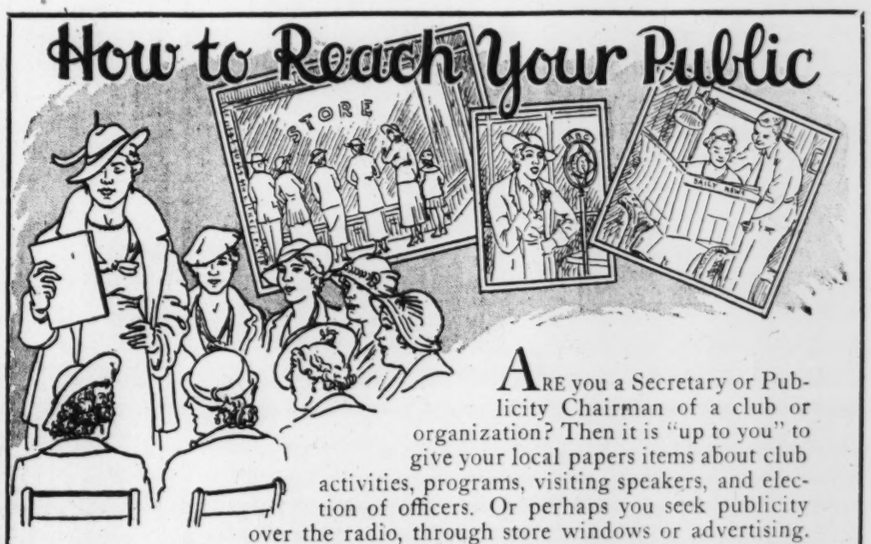

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The Christian Science Monitor

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H. A. 1

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Shows Some Strength in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Substantial Rise Enjoyed by Wide Securities List

Metal Issues Prominent in Advance—Homestake Mining Soars

By Forrest Price

Once more they're up.

It did not take much coaxing for stocks to rise today.

Prices worked considerably higher over a wide range. And trading was quiet at that.

Total sales amounted to about 500,000 shares.

The market did not move up in a straight line. It was somewhat irregular at times.

A feature of the trading was the strength of the nonferrous metals. U. S. Smelting was up 4 points at one time. Homestake, a pyrotechnical mover, went skyward to the extent of 8 points, ex-dividend.

Gains of 2 points or more were recorded by du Pont, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Western Union, Allied Chemical, Atlantic Coast Line, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber first preferred and Manhattan Elevated.

There was quite a lot of miscellaneous stocks which recorded advances of a point to nearly 2 points.

A decidedly better sentiment prevailed in the bond market. All groups showed good advances. In the foreign division particular strength was shown by some of the South American obligations. Some of the Uruguay and Brazilian issues rose nearly 2 points. U. S. Governments gave a much better account of themselves. Domestic corporate liens improved narrowly for most part, but some got up as much as a point or more.

There was a good deal of selling in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade. May wheat in the Liverpool market had a sharp price break and this had a decidedly bearish effect on Chicago prices. Corn and oats also were heavy most of the day. Report that Argentine wheat could be delivered duty paid in New York as cheaply as United States red winter wheat helped the decline.

A gleam of hope for better things appears on the market horizon. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, assured traders and brokers yesterday on his visit to the New York Stock Exchange that it was not the intention of the commission to "clamp down" on market activities, but that it was desired that the market continue to function in providing capital to industry.

Assurance of this kind, it is believed, contains more than the mere words indicate. Market analysts say that the present price level of stocks and bonds is low compared with a decade ago, and particularly so if there is to be improvement in corporate earnings.

Bond prices at present are offering much better investment opportunities than they did not very long ago.

In short the stage is all set. Will the actors play?

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Stocks perked up considerably today.

Bonds were firm, but commodities were mostly inclined to sag. Wheat and corn dipped around a cent a bushel in the earlier dealings, and cotton, rubber and several other staples were off a trifle. U. S. Government bonds again advanced a little, and the dollar was steady in foreign exchange dealings.

The share market moved up 1 to 3 points in a number of issues in the first hour, sagged a little in the second, then pushed up again, in light dealings.

Non-ferrous metals were strong. U. S. Smelting rose 3 points, and Homestake had one of its wide moves, getting up 8, ex-dividend.

Point or More Gains

Miscellaneous issues advancing a point or more included American Telephone, U. S. Steel preferred, du Pont, American Can, Continental Can, Johns-Manville, International Harvester, Case, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, California Packing, United Fruit, Armour preferred new, I-R-T, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and a few others.

Buying was not aggressive, but the market went up easily during the earlier hours of trading, as offers seemed to have completely dried up.

The rally was considered largely technical, inasmuch as news developments casting a rosier hue on business prospects or corporate earnings were scarce. Nevertheless, sentiment seemed to have improved somewhat.

The expansion of commercial loans by banks, and the unexpectedly good retail sales reports from several parts of the country, tended to confirm the impression in some quarters that business was really better than financial sentiment.

Bond Market Improves

The bond market showed a definitely better tone today in all of the principal departments. It appeared that traders were willing to pick up some of the speculative issues after their considerable reaction during the last fortnight, and in the higher grade issues, support was good enough to care for offerings without damage to values.

U. S. Governments shared in the upturn, and in the early trading the federal list showed better action than in any session since the middle of last week.

Treasury 3s moved up 8-32s of a point to 98.10; 3¼s of 1944-46 improved 7-32s to 100.8; 4s were up 10-32s at 105.12; Federal Farm 3s up 14-32s at 95.28; Home Loan 3s, up 12-32s at 95.22, and Home Loan 4s up 11-32s at 95.21.

Most of the gains in the corporate list were narrow, but they were generously distributed over all groups. Rails were firm throughout. Southern Pacific 4½s worked ahead 1½ points to 56, while Erie 5s were 1¼ higher at 61⅞. Advances of close to a point established Pacific Gas & Electric 5s at 104⅞, Pennsylvania General 4½s at 100, Union Pacific 4s at 92⅝, International Telephone 5s at 52⅜, Postal Telegraph 5s at 42 and Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 at 20. St. Paul Railway 5s climbed 1¼ points to 25¼.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 19	Last Sept. 18
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	200	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	7	7	7	6⅞
9⅝	5	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
106¼	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	300	100¼	99	100	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	200	1½	1½	1½	..
23⅞	16⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
8¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	100	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4⅛
16½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	7	7	7	7
16⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	260	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	1200	120⅜	118¼	120¾	117
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	800	11⅝	10⅜	11⅝	11
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	13	12¾	13	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3½	3	3½	3
45	25	1g	Amal Leather pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
55⅝	41	2	Amerada	1500	42¾	41½	42½	41½
41⅝	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	100	37	37	37	37
25¼	17⅞	..	Am Bank Note	300	12½	12	12	11⅞
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
38	19½	.50	Am Brake S&F	800	20⅛	20	20⅛	19⅝
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	700	97¼	96	97⅛	95⅞
33⅞	12	..	Am Car &Fdry	800	15½	14½	15½	14
56½	32¼	..	Am Car & F pf	600	33¼	32¼	32¼	..
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	300	57½	57½	57½	56½
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	25¼	24	25⅛	24½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅝
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	600	6	5½	6	5½
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
11	4¾	..	Am International	1200	6¾	6	6¾	6
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1000	15¼	15	15⅜	15
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	39	39	39	38¼
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1500	7¾	7¼	7¾	7
27⅝	15	..	Am Metal	400	16⅜	16	16¼	15⅞
34⅞	21	1½	Am News	100	24	24	24	..
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
26¼	10¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	11	10⅜	11	10½
24⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
17⅞	10	..	Am Radiator	3000	13⅛	13⅜	13	12⅝
26¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15⅝
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3500	34⅝	33	34	33¼
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	12½	12	12⅜	11⅞
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	300	42	41⅜	42	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	63	62	63	61¼
125⅛	105¾	..	Am Tel & Tel	1500	111¼	110	111¾	109⅞
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	15½	14¾	15⅜	14½
17½	7	..	Am Woolen	600	8	7⅞	8	7¾
83¾	36⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	800	37¾	36¾	37¼	36¾
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	100	1	1	1	..
17½	2⅞	.h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3000	11¾	10¾	11⅛	10¾
24¾	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	33¼	33	33¼	33¼
115½	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	116¾	116¼	116¼	..
98	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	93	93	93	93
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	1900	6	5⅞	6	5¾
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill B pf n	1000	63¼	62	63½	61½
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	300	74	73	74	72
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
9¾	4½	..	Art Metal Const	10	5	5	5	..
18¼	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	9	9	9	9
73⅜	45¼	2	Atchison &eSF	3200	48⅜	47½	48½	47
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	200	72½	72	72½	..
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	28½	27	27⅝	26½
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	7	7	7	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1300	24	22⅞	23¼	23
55½	35¾	7	Atlas Powder	400	41½	41	41½	41
103⅛	82	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102	102	102	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1400	24¼	23	23¾	22½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	11	11	11	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	4	3⅞	4	3¾

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	200	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅛
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	27⅝
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	800	15	14¼	14¾	14
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	17	16⅞	17	..
100	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	100	100	100	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	3100	6¼	6	6¼	6
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	12	11⅝	12	11½
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15½	15	15½	15
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	400	29½	29	29½	30⅜
49½	25¼	1⅛g	Bethlehem Steel	2100	28	26¾	27⅛	26½
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	..
40	19¼	.1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	20¾	20	20¾	19½
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
10¼	7	..	Boeing Airpln wi	1000	8¾	7⅜	8¾	7¼
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	47	45½	47	45⅜
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	300	24½	23¼	24⅛	23¾
28⅝	16⅜	.60	Borg Warner	1300	20	19¾	20	19¼
19⅜	12	.1	Briggs Mfg	800	16¼	15¾	16	15⅜
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	600	42¼	41½	42	41⅜
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	4¼	4	4¼	..
58¼	38	.6	Brooklyn U gf	100	46	46	46	..
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	30	120	120	120	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	400	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅝
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	140	20¾	19	20¾	18½
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	7½	7½	7½	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	12¼	11¾	12¼	11¼
3⅞	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1	⅞	¾	1
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	300	15¾	15½	15½	15½

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1400	38	37½	38	36½
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z-L	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3	3½	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	200	14½	14	14⅜	13⅞
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2400	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¼
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	31½	31½	31½	..
86¾	35	1	Case Thresh	1500	40¼	39⅝	40¼	38⅜
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	24¾	24	24½	23¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1800	20½	19⅝	20½	19¼
4⅜	1¼	.h	Cortex Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
22⅜	6½	.h	Celotex Co pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	2600	37¼	36½	37¼	36¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅝	35
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	42	41	42	41
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	1800	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	5½
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	1100	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15
6¼	2	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
9⅜	3¼	.h	Chi R&P 7%	600	3½	3½	3½	..
11¾	5	..	C StP M & O pf	50	5	5	5	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	28½	28½	28½	27
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	11400	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	31
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18
2½	..	..	City Stores	600	½	½	½	½
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
76⅞	70½	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	40	70½	70½	70½	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-B	600	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	13⅝
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	400	11	10½	11	10¼
8⅜	3⅝	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	4100	8¾	7½	8	7⅜
34¾	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	400	31¾	31½	31¼	..
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	64½	63½	64	..
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	500	26¼	25¾	26¼	25½
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	48	48	48	..
61	35¾	..	Comm Inv Tr	600	56¼	54½	56⅛	55
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3300	19¾	18½	19¼	18½
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & Sc	4400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	33	33	33	31¼
31½	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	26½
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	400	13¾	12	12	12
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	3600	26⅝	26	26½	25¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88	88	88	87
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	4300	8½	8	8⅜	8⅛
2½	½	..	Consol Textile	700	¾	⅝	¾	¾
13¾	6⅜	..	Container A	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	2¾
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	⅞	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	800	80¾	79¾	80¾	78¾
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	27½	26¾	27½	26½
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	6200	18½	17¼	17⅝	17⅜
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	40	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	41
84½	55½	2.70	Corn Products	400	60	60	60	59
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	146	146	146	..
41¾	35½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	39	39	39	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	..
3⅞	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47½	47½	47½	47
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	16½	16	16½	15⅞
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	600	81	79	81	81
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

—D—

34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	800	16½	15¾	16½	15¼
15½	10¼	4	Deere & Co pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	400	37½	37	37½	35⅝
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1500	18½	18⅞	18½	15⅝
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	68	68	68	..
58½	10	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	100	37½	37½	37½	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
46¼	32	2*	Dome Mines	1400	43¾	43¼	43⅝	43
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	16	15¼	16	14½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1200	15¼	14⅝	15	14¼
11⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	00	5	5	5	..
103½	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	3600	87½	85	86¾	84⅞

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1400	95	94½	94½	94
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	100	14	14	14	13¾
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	22	21⅜	21¾	21½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¼
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	4	3¾	4	3⅝
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	8	7½	8	7½
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L of	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½
52	35	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	35	35	35	..
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	100	48½	48½	48½	..
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125½	125½	125½	..
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S bpf	400	11¼	11	11¼	10⅝
14½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	400	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
10⅝	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	500	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	700	10⅜	10¼	10¾	10
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1400	15½	14⅜	15½	14⅜
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	30	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4

—F—

11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	27	26	27	26
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
69½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	900	61¾	61½	61¾	61
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	7½
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
17½	8¾	..	Fox Film A	900	11¾	11	11¾	11
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	20	23	23	23	22¾
50¾	24	2	Freeport Texas	1200	26	24	24½	26¾
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	30	6½	6½	6½	..

—G—

4⅝	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7	6⅝	7	..
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	700	32¼	31¾	32½	31
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	800	15¼	15	15¼	14⅝
14⅜	7⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	600	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102	102	102	105
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4900	18½	17⅞	18½	18
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	29	28½	29	28½
1⅝	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	14	14	14	14
64½	52¼	3	Gen Mills	500	53	52⅞	53	53½
42	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	11000	28¼	27⅝	28¼	27½
103½	89¾	5*	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	9½	9¼	9½	..
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
65¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	24½	24¼	24½	24½
3⅝	1	..	Gen Resity	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
19½	10	1f	Gen Refract ct	300	12	11½	12	11¾
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	900	11¼	11¼	11¼	00⅞
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
38⅜	18⅝	1f	Glidden	300	22¼	21½	22¼	22
37	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2000	17⅝	17	17½	16⅞
18	8	..	Goodrich	800	9½	9¼	9⅜	9
62¼	30½	..	Goodrich pf	300	37	37	37	36½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 19	Last Sept. 18
41⅝	18½	..	Goodyear	2000	21	20⅝	21	20¼
11⅜	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1800	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝
38¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	4400	28	27½	28	27
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	10	25	25	25	..

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30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4½	4½	4½	4
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
24⅜	13	.80b	Harbisen Walker	200	16	16	16	..
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
6¾	1¾	..	Hayes Body	200	2	2	2	1⅞
41	24	..	Hazel Atlas	400	26	25	26	..
81⅝	58	2	Hercules Powder	800	68	67½	68	67
101	83	4†	Hershey Choc pf	400	93	92	93	..
10¾	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	400	5½	5½	5½	..
430⅛	310	*12†	Homestake Min	100	410	410	410	405
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	200	43½	43½	43½	..
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	300	3	3	3	2¾
37¼	33½	3	Howe Sound	2500	50¾	49	50	48½
11¾	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1300	7⅜	7½	7¾	7⅜
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

—I—

38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	1100	15½	14½	15½	14¼
30½	19⅜	1.65	Indus Rayon	300	22½	22½	22½	21¼
49¾	34½	.25	Inland Steel	100	35	35	35	..
4¼	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
13½	5½	.h	Interbere Rap

Commerce and Finance

Yale Economist Wants Commercial Banks 100 P. C. Liquid

Business and Industry

Professor Fisher Would Have Banks 100 P. C. Liquid

Gives Plan to End Runs—Defends New Deal and Managed Currency

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—A "100 per cent system of money and banking" which would end bank runs was outlined by Prof. Irving Fisher the well-known economist of Yale University, in a speech last night at the annual dinner meeting of the Controllers Institute of America.

The system which would require each commercial bank to bring its cash reserves up to 100 per cent of its checking deposits thus insuring absolute liquidity, would also cure or prevent depressions to a large extent and would wipe out much of the national debt, he said.

Professor Fisher showed that during the depression checking deposits had shrunk from $26,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000—"that is, the wiping out of $9,000,000,000 of the nation's circulating medium, which we all need as a common highway for business."

Top-Heavy System

He blamed "this destruction of check-book money" on a faulty system and emphasized that "under the 100 per cent system, not a dollar of our circulating medium would have been destroyed."

"Under our present system the banks create and destroy check-book money by granting or calling loans. It is the smallness of the bank reserves required which makes the trouble. The banks can build up on these reserves an inverted pyramid of 'credit' the size of which can be inflated and deflated. It is obvious that such a top-heavy system is dangerous."

Professor Fisher explained that his plan would be operated through a federal currency commission, whose function would be to "turn into cash or bearer money sufficient of the government bonds and other assets of every commercial bank to bring the cash reserve of the bank up to 100 per cent of its checking deposits; that is, let the Government buy some of the bonds, notes and other assets of the bank with actual bearer money, especially issued through the commission."

Would End Runs

The interest-bearing Government debt would be greatly reduced, he believed, as "a great part of the outstanding bonds of the Government would be acquired from the banks by the currency commission, representing the Government."

The system would end runs, the professor declared, because the "depositors' money would always be in the bank awaiting their orders" and it followed that there would be far fewer bank failures.

At the same time, the Yale economist defended the New Deal monetary policies, which has fostered many of his ideas. He cited the experiences of Argentina, Australia, England and Sweden, holding that the results shown in those nations proved that managed currencies were the only answer to the uncertainty prevailing throughout the world.

"The President deserves the very highest praise for his courage and persistence in favoring reflation and stabilization," Professor Fisher stated.

Seven Carriers Plan Trains With Speed 100 Miles an Hour

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Construction programs which will straighten and smooth railway tracks to make sustained speeds of 100 miles an hour possible are being projected by half a dozen railroads, Elmer T. Howson, editor of Railway Age, disclosed yesterday. Mr. Howson addressed the convention of Roadmasters and the Maintenance of way Association.

He said the Union Pacific will install a high speed system from Chicago to the Pacific Coast; the Burlington road will run 100-mile-an-hour trains between Chicago and St. Paul; the Illinois Central between Chicago and St. Louis; the Boston & Maine between Boston and Bangor; the New Haven Railroad between New York City and Boston; and the G. M. & N. between Mobile and Jackson, Tenn.

Insolvencies Continue Their Downward Trend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Dun's Insolvency Index for the first half of September makes a further drop to 53.6 from 54.2 for August. The decline was slightly less than seasonable for the first fall month. It compares, however, with 74.7 and 129.2, respectively, for the first half of September in the two preceding years, continuing the heavy reduction heretofore noted.

For this year to date, there has been a reduction each month with the exception of April and June. The decline from January this year to August has been 28.2 points, equivalent to a reduction of 34.2 per cent.

FUNDS FOR First Mortgages

On single and two family residences in suburbs

JOSEPH WARREN CO-OPERATIVE BANK

2371 Washington St. High. 7953

ROXBURY, MASS.

Steel Output Up For Second Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Sept. 18

THE slight gain in steel operations for this week of 1.4 points to 22.3 per cent of capacity, as announced by the American Iron & Steel Institute yesterday, is not regarded as much sign of improvement by officials in steel circles.

This new rate compares with 20.9 per cent one week ago and is the second consecutive rise following seven weeks of continuous declines.

Operations are much less than normal for this season when an early fall upturn is the usual course. It is said that the rate will probably be slightly higher in October, as stocks in the hands of consumers are fairly low and automobile manufacturers will have to buy some steel to make new cars.

Nothing like a vigorous fall rise in the industry is seen, however, and again the opinion is expressed that business confidence has been frozen up by developments, particularly the fear of what the Administration will do from day to day.

United Business Formally Opens Its New Building

The United Business Service, one of Boston's oldest business and investment advisory organizations, announces the formal opening of its new four-story building at 210-212 Newbury Street, today. The new building, which provides for more than double the space formerly used by the United Organization, is made necessary by an increase of approximately 75 per cent in the company's business over the last two years.

In addition to publishing a weekly business and financial service which is used by thousands of prominent business firms and individual investors in every state and 14 foreign countries, the service, through its investment counsel division, also acts in an advisory capacity for large investors, estates and institutions.

Service was originally the United States Bulletin, a government publication started under the direction of Woodrow Wilson during the World War as a mouthpiece for the Government in contacting business men. It became a private organization in 1920, with the object of rendering to business men and investors a dependable and comprehensive forecasting service.

Executive personnel of the organization includes: Paul T. Babson, president; Louis F. Fowler, treasurer; Paul Talbot, vice-president; G. Irving Gibbons, editor-in-chief; Carleton W. Richardson, sales manager; H. Nelson Conant, director investment counsel division; Robert H. Smith, director sales research; John W. Laird, director commodity research; J. D. MacMahon, director investment analysis division, and Herman F. Arendtz, Ph. D., staff economist.

Council to Muster Business Leaders To Expand Building

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A move to muster a formidable group of business leaders to help the Government stimulate private construction is to be proposed to the Commerce Department's business advisory and planning council.

The proposal is to create a special committee of business leaders to cooperate with the Government. Behind it is a strong belief that a sizable spurt in private building is essential to recovery. Spurring the move is the opinion that 1934 construction spending will drop below 1933 levels.

A report already has been prepared for submission to the private construction committee of the council and with that committee's likely approval, to the council itself at a meeting tomorrow.

This report says that of a normal annual $11,000,000,000 construction business, $9,000,000,000 was private spending and from $2,000,000,000 to $2,500,000,000 public.

Today, the report finds, private construction has shrunk to $2,000,000,000 annually. This means the unemployment of 2,000,000 workers at construction sites and 2,000,000 more in supplying materials.

Tomorrow's meeting of the council, under the chairmanship of S. Clay Williams, is its sixth general gathering.

Among subjects certain to receive attention are reports on unemployment insurance by a committee which Walter C. Teagle heads, and one on credit needs of small industries by a committee of which E. C. Van Diest is chairman.

Investors Syndicate Has Biggest Month in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 19—Investors Syndicate reports that August was the biggest month in the 40-year history of the company, business volume being $200,000 greater than the next highest 30-day period.

Business written during the month was 77 per cent greater than in the same month a year ago. Business for this year, so far, is over $22,000,000 ahead in face value of certificates written, of the corresponding period in 1933, and supports a belief in the opinion of King Merritt, general sales manager, that 1934 will break all records by a large margin.

"This is indicative, in my opinion," Mr. Merritt said, "of a gradual awakening on the part of the public to a need in the life of the average individual for systematic management of his income so that something can be accumulated for the future."

Foreign Markets For Wool Attract Most Attention

Decline Foreseen in Domestic Market—London Auctions Begin

With the domestic market restricted by shutdowns and strikes as well as by indifferent demand for piecegoods, there has been rather more than usual interest in the sales going on in the foreign markets.

Yesterday witnessed the opening of sales in four different selling centers overseas, in addition to the continuance of the auctions in Sydney, Australia.

Of chief interest, of course, was the opening of the fifth Colonial wool auction series in London, where there will be offered, up to and including Oct. 4, 131,500 bales.

There was an average decline in Coleman Street yesterday, compared with the close of the last series on July 12, of 10 per cent. The fine wools and the fine crossbreds were often off as much as 15 per cent, while medium crossbreds were down about 7 per cent, and low crossbreds were about unchanged. Scoured wools and slips were also lower, the former mostly 10 to 15 per cent, and the latter from 7 to 15 per cent.

France was showing more interest in merino wools than for some time, but England was the principal operator giving chief support to the market. America and Germany were not bidding.

There was a rather better selection in Sydney this week, and prices for the best 64-70 topmaking wools are equivalent to 45@46 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond, while ordinary topmaking wools of the same quality are quotable at 43@44 cents. In this market Japan and England were the chief operators.

At the first sale of the season in Melbourne yesterday prices were reported as about a ha'penny in the grease under the level of Sydney prices, and at Perth, where France was a fairly good buyer, values were about on the Melbourne level.

Japan was not operating in Perth. Half the offering of 20,000 bales in this market was withdrawn. Best 64-70s free pink wools were quoted on the equivalent of 45¾ cents in bond, with Exchange at $5.00¾ or 13½ pence in the grease, first cost, with yield placed at 55 per cent, while 64s similar wool on the same shrinkage were costing 13 pence or 45 cents, clean in bond. For 64s combing, 12½ pence was paid on 54 per cent yield, or 44 cents, clean in bond, at Boston.

Thus, there have been purchased in Texas these last few days a little fine 12-months wool of fairly good length at 58@60 cents, clean basis (about 20@20½ cents in the grease to the grower). Occasional sales are reported in New Mexico on about the same relative basis.

Efforts have been continued by the Texas sheepgrowers and politicians to obtain the assistance of the Government for the unsold Texas wools, which amount to about 18,000,000 pounds still and for the 5,000,000 pounds more or less left still in New Mexico.

Mohair is quiet, and prices are hardly changed for the week.

Pelley May Head New Rail Organization

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) — A special meeting of the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad broke up after a session of 2½ hours today, without comment as to whether J. J. Pelley had resigned as president. A formal statement, however, was expected later.

It was widely rumored that Mr. Pelley might submit his resignation to head a new railroad organization to be formed through a consolidation of the American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives. Rail chiefs are meeting in Chicago tomorrow to consider the proposal, and presumably to elect the head of the new organization.

It is proposed to create a central railroad organization, possibly to be called the Railroad Institute, which would wield relatively as much power in railroading as the Steel Institute does in the steel industry.

France Will Offer Refunding Loan

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—France will offer an unlimited loan tomorrow to refund 4,500,000,000 francs in maturing bonds and to replenish the Treasury. (The French franc was quoted today at 6.676 cents.)

Louis Germain-Martin, Minister of Finance, announced that three, six, and 10-year 1000-franc 4½ per cent bonds would be issued at 976.

The three-year maturities will be redeemable at par; the six-year at 1030; the 10-year at 1080.

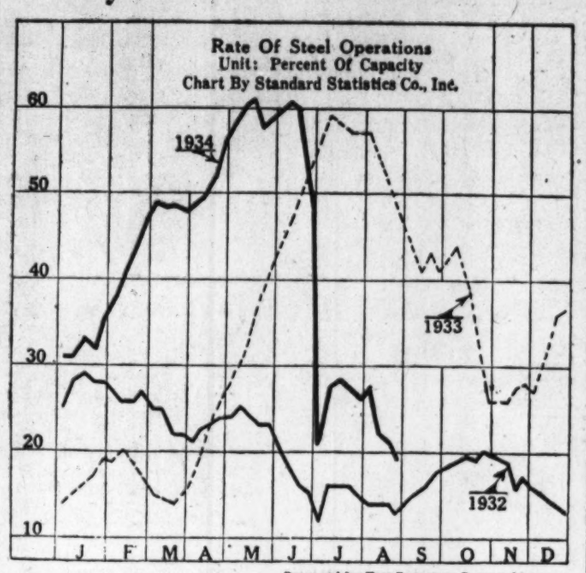
National Commercial Policies to Be Studied

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—With the eyes of foreign traders centered on Government activities in the negotiation of bilateral reciprocal trade negotiations, the sessions of the National Foreign Trade Convention, held under the auspices of the National Federation of Foreign Trade Association, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 2, will be followed closely.

The program of the convention will concentrate on the basic factors that are indispensable to foreign trade expansion. Its chief purpose is to provide a forum for the country's business men "to whom the Government looks for suggestions and advice on questions to be decided by national commercial policies, and for constructive criticism, which will tend to shape these policies in conformity with national and international Federation of Foreign Trade to an announcement from the federation.

Steel Activity in Last Half May Be 30 P. C. Under 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Present indications are that steel operations during the last half of 1934 will run approximately 30 per cent under the corresponding 1933 level, and that full-year 1934 production will figure at only about 16 per cent above that for last year.

The third-quarter average, based on actual results for July and August, and a September estimate, is indicated at not more than 25 per cent of capacity.

Considerably greater recovery than is now in prospect would be necessary to permit a 40 per cent average in the final quarter, and right now the chance that it will go below that level is better than that it will exceed it.

The World's Business

The London Gold Market

SEVERAL correspondents have asked me to tell them something about the London gold market. The request has gathered point with the current reports in the newspapers of the price of gold reaching new "highs." For a full explanation, I commend the interested to a study put out sometime ago by Mr. Herbert M. Bratter, of the U. S. Department of Commerce. British readers already have at their disposal the works of Prof. T. E. Gregory, who also wrote a paper last year for the Committee for the Nation in New York.

* * *

The world market for gold is centered in London. Hence my readers' interest. At the same time there are many other markets for the yellow metal. In the United States, for example, the Treasury in Washington furnishes one. Under the terms of the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 31 this year, it undertook to buy gold from all offerers, foreign as well as domestic, at $35 an ounce. That offer, of course, makes the Treasury a market. But London is different. Here is a free and open venue where buyers and sellers can meet without let or hindrance. There is no such place in the United States, because the Treasury does not allow any private dealings in gold.

The headquarters for such transactions is located in London for several reasons. The first is that the bulk of mined gold is produced in British countries. I believe the ratio is as high as 70 per cent. Ease of transport is another consideration. A large number of regular transportation lines not only insure the prompt delivery of gold in London, but also the prompt transfer of gold from London to practically any part of the world. Tradition also plays a part. A final factor is the presence in the City of London of well-established and highly specialized firms dealing in bullion.

While Great Britain was on the gold standard, the greatest factor in the determination of the price of gold was the Bank of England. The bank stood ready to buy and sell gold at fixed prices. Consequently, Bank of England prices acted as pegs. If the bank undertook to buy all the gold offered at a certain price—£3 17s. 9d. to be exact—nobody was likely to sell it at less. If the bank offered to sell gold to all comers at a fixed price, which was £3 17s. 10½d. an ounce, nobody would charge any more for it. Thus there remained a range of 1½ pence per ounce for open market fluctuations in the sterling price of gold. The existence of a formal free gold market was dependent upon this seemingly unimportant range.

But all this changed when the British left the gold standard. That meant that no longer would the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street sell any gold. The price of the metal, then, was subject to the law of supply and demand. It has shot up from £3 17s. 10½d. to over £7 an ounce. This constitutes a very handsome premium, and accounts for the world-wide search for new gold. President Roosevelt, who boosted the Treasury offering price from $20.67 to $35 an ounce, is partly responsible for it.

* * *

The price of gold in open market transactions is fixed by the agents for the Royal Mint Refinery, N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in consultation with the London bullion brokers, whose names are Samuel Montagu and Company, Mocatta and Goldsmid, Sharp and Wilkins, and Pixley and Abell. They all meet at Rothschild's office daily at 11.15 a. m. Rothschild's act for the sellers, and the brokers represent the buyers. As with silver, the method of determining the price of gold is simple, orders and offers being compared, and the price that, in Bratter's language, "will clear the market" being fixed as the price for the day.

Much interest is aroused from time to time about this meeting at Rothschild's. In radical writings it is often called a "ring." But it is plain that what really determines the price of gold nowadays is what the several central banks still operating the gold standard will pay for it. And the consequent sterling price in London is the verdict of the exchanges between sterling and the countries still adhering to the gold standard.

"No account of the meeting at which the open market for gold is conducted has ever been given," says Prof. W. A. Brown, in his book, "England and the Gold Standard," "but it is clear that the prevailing rates of exchange, the demand of India and the trade, and the presence or absence of special buyers in the market will determine whether or not Messrs. Rothschild, as agents for the producers, can obtain for them a price higher than the buying price of the Bank of England. If they cannot dispose of all the available gold to better advantage on the first day after its arrival, and if, in their judgment, no buyers at a higher price are likely to come forward the following day, what remains is sold to the Bank of England."

* * *

Even though the British pound is off the gold standard, the British, paradoxically enough, have an appetite for gold which is no whit less than that of France and the United States. Hence this latter remark of Professor Brown's would be altered only to the extent that, besides taking the gold that remains, the bank is in actual competition with the special buyers he mentions—buyers who nowadays are mainly hoarders.

It is the central bank competition for gold that has encouraged private hoarders to accumulate it. M. Charles Rist, the well-known French economist, pointed out some time ago that the new gold coming on to the market is all going into such hoards. It is therefore withdrawn from useful service to industry and commerce. We are apt to think that President Roosevelt has stopped this practice among Americans. But to the moneyed American with international affiliations nothing is easier than the acquisition of gold. What happens is that he sells his dollars and buys sterling and with his sterling buys gold through one or other of the bullion brokers in London. The irony of the matter is that he might actually be buying American gold, for any such flight from the dollar may be accompanied by a flow of gold to France, and thence to London.

* * *

The principal sources of current information on the gold market in London are the weekly bullion letters of the bullion dealers. These contain information on British imports and exports of gold, and items related to the production of gold, as well as market comment. The weekly letters of Samuel Montagu & Co. are reproduced in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle (New York). The London bullion brokers also issue annual reviews of the gold and silver markets. That of Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid is reproduced each year in the annual report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint. The annual reports of the director of the United States Mint also draw on the London bullion letters. The one ordinarily quoted in full is that of Messrs. Sharps and Wilkins.

H. B. E.

Four Big Powers Seek 50,000,000 Barrels U.S. Oil

High-Grade Texas Crude Wanted—Pay Guaranteed—Ickes May Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 19—Four major foreign powers are seeking to purchase 50,000,000 barrels of high-grade crude oil from the East Texas oil field, it was revealed at the statewide proration hearing of the state railroad commission here.

Application was made by Los Angeles, Calif., attorneys represented at the hearing by Mr. A. C. Johnson of Dallas, for the purchase of 30,000,000 barrels destined for Japan, 10,000,000 ordered by Great Britain and an additional 10,000,000 to be exported to China and Germany.

Every barrel of the order is intended for export and the demand will not affect the domestic market demand in any way, it was stated by former Governor O. B. Colquitt, who presented Mr. Johnson to the commission, informing that body that he had investigated the proposal and found it legitimate in every respect. He asserted that under no conditions would illegally produced oil or gasoline be accepted.

Money Guarantees Placed

Mr. Johnson said that his principals, headed by Mr. L. B. Ledgerwood of 311 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif., have $860,000 ready for deposit in the First National Bank of Port Arthur, as a guarantee that they will fulfill their contracts. He added that a $2,500,000 revolving fund will be placed on deposit in banks of Houston and Dallas for the purchase of the products, if the application is granted.

It is proposed by Mr. Johnson's principals that the oil to Japan be moved under contracts by free-on-board tankers under hatch at the rate of 250,000 to 350,000 barrels weekly.

Though he did not specify the reason for the large orders placed by Oriental countries, he accounted for the Great Britain request of 10,000,000 and that for an indefinite number of barrels by Germany by saying that the European demand for crude oil and gasoline has increased.

The opinion was expressed by an oil operator present at the meeting that the Railroad Commission should not become a party to any project designed to export oil for military purposes. No other statements were made concerning the uses for the oil.

Ickes May Be Judge

It was believed, however, that regardless of the action of the railroad commission on the application, the proposal to buy oil for export would have to be submitted to Secretary Harold L. Ickes, of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Johnson said that he had notified the United States Bureau of Mines of his intention to apply for the purchase of these amounts of oil, but had not referred the matter to Secretary Ickes.

Contracts which Mr. Johnson's principals have entered into specify that the oil must be of 38 to 42 gravity or more, he said. Although the oil proration law provides that crude oil must be purchased ratably between fields, provided the respective fields are able to fill orders of a given grade, this stipulation practically confines the proposed purchases to the East Texas field.

The East Texas field is now producing at the rate of 427,047 barrels per day, as of Sept. 10, and the State approximately 1,008,483 barrels daily. The order from Japan alone would increase the East Texas demand approximately 35,500 barrels or more daily for a period of four months.

Factory Employment Gains During August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — Factory pay rolls and employment increased during August by 3 and 1 per cent respectively over July, Secretary of Labor Perkins said today. Approximately 73,000 more employees were at work and $1,000,000 more wages was disbursed.

The textile products group showed a gain in employment of 2.7 per cent.

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May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
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109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 15
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR FIRST MORTGAGES
Institution for Savings In Roxbury and Its Vicinity
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Given Weighty Power

Keystone View Co.

Graham Ford Towers
Governor of the new Bank of Canada

Bank of Canada Governor Holds Unusual Powers

Youthful Head of New Institution Can Veto Directors' Resolutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 19—Exceptional power and responsibility will be vested in the young governor of the new Bank of Canada, Graham Ford Towers, recently appointed by the Federal Government. According to the by-laws, now made public, all resolutions of the seven directors will be subject to his veto. Otherwise, for a private institution, the central bank will be operated on as "publicly-owned" and democratic lines as possible.

Desiring to have the stock distributed diffusely and in small lots, shares will be sold at $50 per share par value, with 50 shares the maximum any person can hold. Allocation of the shares will be made by the minister of finance and the smaller buyers will be given first consideration. In order to insure that control of the bank will not by any possibility get in the hands of other banking institutions here or abroad, each subscriber will be required to sign a statutory declaration that he is a British subject ordinarily resident in Canada, that he is not a director, officer, clerk or employee of any chartered bank and that his application is not made on behalf of any chartered bank or employee.

The directors are to be divided into three groups: two representing primary producers, two commerce or manufacturing, and three other activities. Until these have been elected by the shareholders, a provisional directorate, consisting of six officials of the finance department and the counselor of the department of external affairs, has been appointed by the Bank of Canada Act to carry on their work.

Mr. Towers, who is but 37 years of age, at the time of his appointment was assistant general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, which he joined as an economist 14 years ago. Sent to Cuba in 1922, within a year he was assistant inspector of the bank's branches there, and shortly afterward was brought back to Montreal as inspector of foreign branches. Three years ago he was appointed assistant to the general manager, and in 1933 assistant general manager.

Plans Considered For More Liberal Lending by Banks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Financial circles intimated today that plans are being considered to encourage more liberality on the part of banks in lending money. The timidity of the individual investor would be overcome through granting of longer-term loans.

It is the opinion in some high circles that, under changed conditions, sound banking does not require so great a proportion of short-term paper as it did before New Deal developments.

The idea is suggested that, although a dearth of self-liquidating short-term commercial obligations continues, other types of loans have acquired a liquidity they formerly did not possess.

Dr. Jacob Viner, special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, will report to the Treasury head soon on a recent conference of federal bank examiners. The report is expected to form the basis for a policy of bank examinations which will point toward a more liberal use of credit.

Officials of one Government financial agency believe that since banks belonging to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation no longer dread "runs," they are justified in owning a larger amount of longer-term loans than formerly.

Treasury officials emphasize that there is no intention of letting down the bars as to security, and that the sole objective is to make it more convenient for banks to hold good loans of a duration substantially longer than the customary maturity.

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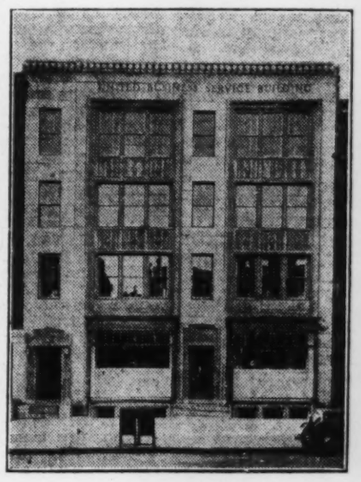

Announcing

THE OPENING OF
OUR NEW HOME!

CONVENIENTLY located at 210-212 Newbury street, in the heart of the growing business section of the Back Bay, our new home invites your inspection.

Thoroughly modern—from the sound-absorbent ceilings of our mechanical departments to the automatically controlled "climate" of our offices—this new building reflects the expansion of our business during the past few years, and our confidence that we will continue to perform a service vital to an increasing number of business men and investors.

You Are Invited

to visit us and inspect our new home—so complete in every respect. You will be interested in our facilities for assembling information on foreign and domestic business conditions, and in the methods we use in translating this material for the practical guidance of business men and investors. Divisions of our organization include:

Investment Analysis · Investment Counsel · Commodity Research
Sales Research · Weekly Business and Investment Forecasts

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News...	Chick Webb and	Baseball, Braves-	Organ recital.....
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	his orchestra.....	St. Louis, game...	Harry Rodgers.....
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	"Old Jim Bridger"...	Political talk.....	"Jack Armstrong"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Male quartet.....	Political talk.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Education news.....	Evening Tattler'	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers" sk.
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sports;news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Political talk.....	Political talk.....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Political talk.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	Local dance music.	Baseball; news.....
7:15	Political talk.....	Gene and Glenn...	Political talk.....	Political talk.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	Political talk.....	Political talk.....
7:45	NBC vocalist; orch....	Political talk.....	Boake Carter, news	Political talk.....
8:00	"Crime Clues"; net-	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	Political talk.....
8:15	work dramatic sketch	Steeden Orchestra	Edwin C. Hill....	Political talk.....
8:30	Minstrel duo.....	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Political talk.....
8:45	Political talk.....	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	Organ recital and
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Mickey Cochrane..	soprano soloist....
9:15	Sing;" sketch.....	night; Fred Allen;	Political talk.....	"Gypsy Violin"...
9:30	John McCormack;	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	concert orchestra....	and orchestra.....	Gracie"; orch....	Baseball; news....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	NRC speakers.....	his orchestra——	Little America...	his orchestra....
10:30	"Radiana"; sketch;	Floyd Gibbons	Dramatic sketch.	Joe Solomon and
10:45	soloist; organ	Political talk.....	from network.....	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Political talk.....	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Voice of Romance....	Political talk.....	Political talk.....	Sign off.....
11:30	Don Bestor and his	Political talk.....	Political talk.....	
11:45	dance orchestra.....	Forecasts; reports.	Political talk.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ (WEEI, 11:30). Fourth America's Cup race, by short wave from race course, off Newport, R. I.

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, "What I Saw in Russia and Germany," H. V. Kaltenborn, at luncheon of New York Advertising Club.

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

1:30 WEEI, Progress of the fourth America's Cup race, by short wave.

2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," dramatic sketch.

3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:30 WBZ, Progress of fourth America's Cup race, by short wave.

4:30 WBZ, Finish of fourth America's Cup race, by short wave

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, Boston and state primary election returns.

7:30 WBZ, Farmers' Union Cooperative convention: "Regulation of the Issue and Sale of Securities," Ferdinand Pecora.

8:00 WAAB, Boston and state primary election returns.

8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: guest soloists; sketch; comedy.

8:30 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.

9:00 WAAB, Boston and state primary election returns.

9:00 WBZ, Boston and state primary election returns.

9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.

9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Showboat; Eddie Peabody; Curtis Mitchell; Mary Lou; Lanny Ross; Molasses and January; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC, "Bar X Days and Nights," dramatic sketch; music.

9:30 WBZ, Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra, from Chicago fair.

9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Boston and state primary election returns.

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Revue; soloists; instrumentalists; piano duo; orchestra.

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Helen Ford; Douglas Stanbury; Helen Jepson; other soloists.

10:45 WNAC, "Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.

10:30 WBZ, "Constitution Day—House the Fathers Built," Representative James Beck.

11:15 WAAB, Boston and state primary election returns until outcome of election has been determined.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Without political precedent in many respects are the primaries of the Republican and Democratic Parties, which are to be held in Massachusetts tomorrow. For instance, among the voters who normally cast Republican ballots there is little interest, due in a measure to the fact that the nominations by the first pre-primary convention of the Republicans are largely accepted so far as state offices are concerned.

Without political precedent is the battle now raging in the Democratic Party, for the ticket handed down by the Democrats' first pre-primary convention was regarded, except by those who got the machine party label, as a mere scrap of paper.

Other unprecedented features of this primary campaign closing tomorrow are the platitudinous party platforms, or resolutions, framed for appearances sake at the pre-primary conventions and straightway ignored or forgotten by candidates and voters alike.

And last, but not least, is the perfervid enthusiasm raging among the Democrats who, Dervish-like, are whirling around all over the State iterating and reiterating their devotion to the New Deal.

* * *

This is the first primary conducted by political parties in Massachusetts which is composed of two parts—a pre-primary convention and a popular primary.

The Republicans have chosen very largely to stand by their pre-primary convention except for Mr. Goodwin whose entrance into the primaries of both parties has been widely declared to be caused by his long-time fealty to another prominent candidate this year.

Not so, the Democrats. Led by ambitious party chieftains who did not control the Democratic pre-primary at Worcester, an intra-party battle has developed in the Democratic Party which may well wreck the success of the ticket.

Driven to a last extremity by the developments of the campaign, Governor Joseph B. Ely and Senator David I. Walsh, unchallenged nominee for United States Senator for the third time, were forced to enter the campaign to save their chosen candidate for Governor from political annihilation by Mr. James M. Curley.

Indeed, so bitter has this party battle developed that, as has been intimated, the decision made at the Democratic primaries tomorrow may not command loyal support from all the Democrats. The Governor's speeches have been so vigorous in their attacks on Mr. Curley that many men are saying he will be compelled to bolt his party's ticket should the decision be adverse to his campaign.

Of self-proclaimed stellar magnitude are the aspirants for the nomination for the governorship. So much of belligerency has crept into the campaign for this high place that it has almost been made to seem that each gubernatorial contender had been a high commander in military achievement.

In a way, that has been the case for Gaspar G. Bacon, the convention candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has had overseas commissioned experience and was four years commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts State Senate as its president.

Frank A. Goodwin, who was Motor Registrar in Massachusetts for years, made a name as general motors regulator that has served him well since. And as his name is on every party's ticket and even an independent ticket for nomination for Governor, he has been irreverently styled by some as a General Candidate.

In the Democratic army, Gen. Charles H. Cole, the regularly nominated pre-primary convention candidate, has bona fide title to being called General by reason of unchallenged service overseas with the Yankee Division. That his opponents have not presumed to question. The service he rendered the country in France has always been pressed in this seething campaign as a distinction possessed by no other candidate before the people at this time. In addition to this, the General has been a Boston Fire Commissioner, a Police Commissioner, a Democratic candidate for Governor before this, Commander of the Massachusetts American Legion, and more recently a state trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway. It's a fact that he did not seek the nomination for Governor by the Democrats this year. He was pushed.

Making a tremendous campaign to secure the Democratic nomination for Governor tomorrow is former Mayor Curley of Boston who is called "the Chief" in City Hall and by the 18,000-odd city employees almost as a matter of habit. Any military title attributed to Mr. Curley has come by reason of his commanding political position in city and party. It is Mr. Curley who has drawn fire from Governor Ely, and his prowess as a campaigner has been such that Senator Walsh, usually as hands-off a candidate where others are concerned in a contest, has been compelled to take his toga off and plunge into the fray in his shirt sleeves as it were. Mr. Curley claims the votes but his foes say he gets the cheers while the chosen of the party leaders, General Cole, will get the votes.

Of course Senator Walsh will be renominated by the Democrats and Robert M. Washburn of Boston, former representative of standing from Worcester, will get his party's O. K. to the Worcester pre-primary nomination by the Republicans for the United States Senate.

Scores of candidates are contending for party nominations in the 15 congressional representative districts, the Republican incumbents having comparatively little formidable opposition.

In Boston's own Suffolk County the contest evoking the greatest interest is that for the District Attorneyship. The incumbent, William J. Foley, is seeking a third term as official county prosecutor. Well-seasoned in Democratic politics with terms in the State House of Representatives, the State Senate and the Governor's Executive Council, and two previous terms in his present position, Mr. Foley comes before the people with plenty of experience as an asset.

Former State Senator Joseph J. Mulhern and Edward M. Sullivan with state legislative experience are candidates contending with the present district attorney for the Democrait nomination. This, in a county so strongly Democratic as is Suffolk, is well worth having.

For the Republican nomination for district attorney, former State Senator James F. Cavanagh is making a campaign which is attracting a great deal of favorable attention. He is a pleasing and forceful speaker and he has had plenty of experience as an attorney.

Rush Jones.

Baby Beef Wins $2267 For 12-Year-Old Boy

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—Moncure B. Wade Jr., 12 years old, of Stormville, N. Y. will receive $2267 for a baby beef that he raised. The steer, Briarcliffe Laddie, was chosen grand champion baby beef steer at the Eastern States Exposition here in the boys' and girls' contest, and brought a price of $2.35 a pound when auctioned yesterday.

The purchaser was George Ford of Hartford (Conn.) public market. He announced that the beef would be donated, half to the Hartford Hospital and half to the Springfield Hospital. The price was said to be the highest paid at any such agricultural fair auction in the country, so far this year.

Wild Cotton Harbors Pests

Wild cotton is being exterminated because it harbors several insect pests dangerous to the commercial variety.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 58c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE
Earn more money with the Season's Sensational Success—21 Copper Plate Steel-die Christmas Folders $1. Costs 50c a box. Good profits. Different! Smart! Beautiful! Exquisite Mother Pearl Engravings. Handmade paper. Tricky Silhouettes. Air Brush Poinsettias. Appealing Snow Scenes Gift Wrappings. Children's Asst. Artistic Personal Line. Samples Sent. SUNSHINE ART, Dept. CM, 206 Broadway, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift wrapping Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. SCHWER, 289 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. CS3, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BIRD-CAGE door bathtub celluloid, assorted colors, sent C. O. D. 30c plus postage. Dealers Wanted. BUSCH MANUFACTURING CO., Detroit, Mich. Celluloid fabricating, mouldings, sheets.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA, CALIF.—5-room home with sleeping porch; excellent condition, desirable location; will sell or rent on year's lease to responsible party; partly furnished if desired. WILLIAM C. HIBBARD, 1071 N. Marengo.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable rates. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESMEN WANTED

CASH COMMISSION PAY WEEKLY—Spare or Full time. Thousands make $50.00 or more a week Selling Stark Trees, etc. Congenial outdoor work. Write Quick for FREE Sales Making Outfit and WEEKLY PAY Plan. No Cash or Experience needed. If you can't sell, BUY Stark Trees. WRITE FOR CATALOG. Stark Nurseries, Box C15, Louisiana, Mo.

SELL high-grade, guaranteed paints direct to institutions, factories, stores, schools, home owners, contractors, etc.; liberal commissions; no investment; protected territory. Write Majestic Paint Works, 1240 N. Wells, Desk 4-M, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LUMBERMAN, delivery clerk, yard foreman, bookkeeper; alert, educated; 14 years' experience heavy volume retail; almost any locality. WM. MARKUS, 324 Chapel St., Hempton, Va.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Salespeople

Deal direct with manufacturer of famous Colonial products. Quick selling. Good profits. No experience necessary. 20 folder Christmas card assortment retails $1.00, 20 folder Christmas card assortment retails 50c. Name may be imprinted on both these assortments. Everyday assortment retails $1.00. Christmas wrapping package retails at $1.00. Write for illustrated folder. COLONIAL STUDIOS, INC., 229 Peachtree Arcade, Atlanta, Ga. 1476 Broadway, New York City. 827 Colonial Bldg., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

2 to 5 Room Suites

$38 to $60

Slightly more if furnished.

Preferred Section Back Bay

We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.

24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0182

OVERLOOKING

Boston's Most Beautiful Park

Desirable apartments of 5 and 6 very large rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator. Executive persons wishing a quiet, attractive home in a handy location should inspect this building. Apply SUPT., 80 Fenway or Tel. Liberty 3297.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

For rent Oct. 1st, 11 Traill Street, attractive 4-room, heated apartment, with kitchenette, electrical refrigeration, extra large living room; excellent location; reasonable rental. Apply to MR. BELL, c/o Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Lib. 9450.

BOSTON, Back Bay Fens, Park Drive, Agassiz Rd. Section — Modern 1-2-3 room kitchenette apartments, $27.50, $35, $45; refrigeration; parking; furnished apartments, all sizes, reduced rentals. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., KENmore 1839. Open 9-7.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 bw 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
20 Charlesgate West, Boston

N. Y. C., 225 W. 71st—5 magnificently furnished, newly decorated, quiet, cross-ventilated, southern exposure rooms; high-class building; long sublease; reasonable. STASNY, Susquehanna 7-8075.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WILL share with couple and child 6-room apartment, furnished-unfurnished, fireplaces, Electrolux, supervised play yard. DOROTHY BURNHAM-ROSE, 286 West 11th St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

TARRYTOWN, New York—Beautifully located 5-room apartment; all inside exposure; exceptional grounds with old trees; individual garage. 41 Neperan Road, Tel. Tarrytown 1423.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INVENTORS and manufacturers: engineering, patenting, negotiating services to launch your article here or abroad; wide experience this field; retainer or commission basis. Write ALEX. NYMAN, 31 Eldorado Pl., Weehawken, N. J.

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Removed to
58 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON
We meet your needs. Rooms, Apartments, Real Estate. Responsible people for responsible positions. Public stenographer and mail service.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

Students in Havana Oppose Mendieta Rule

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 19 (By U. P.)—University students yesterday announced thorough opposition to the Government of President Mendieta after the Administration ignored a series of demands presented three days ago.

Their demands included suppression of the severe Public Order Law, restoration of constitutional guarantees, subordination of military authority to civil power, immediate punishment of alleged murderers of two students slain by soldiers guards, reestablishment of the capital penalty, reform of the Constitution to allow confiscation of property of Machadistas, and withdrawal of troops from all educational institutions.

Open-Air Theaters

One-third of Egypt's motion picture theaters are open-air establishments which are used only in the summer and have a special appeal after the heat of the day.

Local Classified Advertising

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. KENmore 1413

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CAPABLE reliable couple may find a desirable home on the South Shore; simply furnished Cape Cod house; interested in birds, flowers, country. For full particulars address H-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Vermont Honey, new crop direct from beekeeper; 5 lb. pails, $1.00; 2½ lb., 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vermont.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—One Estey organ and 96 church seats. Inquire MRS. ETHEL L. AHRENS, 570 37th Street, Woodcliff, N. J. Telephone Palisade 6-4484.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Have your FURS remodeled and repaired at special prices for early Fall. Distinctive styles. 165 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON—LIB. 2724-25.

GARAGES

ROYALTON GARAGE
STORAGE—SERVICE—REPAIR
LOW RATES
1386 Atlantic Ave., near New York Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Hubert, Mgr. and Prop.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE tea room worker, must be able to prepare and serve excellent meals. THE BONNIE WEE TEA COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

EXPERIENCED woman or girl, housework, care of small child. Telephone Monument 2-9588, New York City.

GENERAL housekeeper, Protestant, experienced, good plain cook, wanted in family 5 adults (1 away at college); no laundry; good wages. Apply 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass., Suite 2.

HOMES TO SHARE

WELLSBORO, PENN.—Lady wishes to share attractive home. Christian Scientist preferred. MISS GISIN, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Penn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PHILADELPHIA, 5365 Wissahickon Ave., Germantown — Stone house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, enclosed and open porches; half acre of ground, old shade trees; stone 2-car garage; near train and trolley.

HOUSES TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS.—2-family house, 5 rooms, heated, $50; near cars and high school; Frigidaire; garage available. 56 Murdock Street. Stadium 1106.

EAST NATICK, MASS.—A splendidly appointed home of 7 rooms, fireplace, sun porch, den, breakfast nook, screened and glassed-in piazza; large lot of land, shrubs; 2-car garage; steam heat; near schools and churches. Wellesley 0943.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—To let, large, roomy, sunny house, in perfect condition; good grounds, excellent neighborhood; near churches, schools and electric cars; rented very reasonably to the right party. JAM. 0726.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Nicely furnished bungalow, oil heat, 2-car garage, electric refrigerator, continuous hot water. Centre Newton 3621.

TO LET—Point of Pines, Revere. 68 Lancaster Ave., 5-room bungalow and garage; reasonable. Phone Somerset 3811-M.

WINTHROP, MASS., 21 James Ave.—Single house, 7 rooms, garage, $45; no objection to children. MRS. E. R. HOFFMAN, Ocean 0766-M.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MAN and wife to share modern, attractively furnished home on Philadelphia main line with man who is owner. D-120, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

WELL-KNOWN woman road representative with large following desires evening and dinner gown line suitable for highest class specialty shops. Write Box C-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A PART LOAD going west and full or part load coming east from St. Louis, Chicago or vicinity wanted about Oct. 1 by NOBLE R. STEVES, 164 Harvard St. Dorchester. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
ALVAN VON CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S, 551 Fifth Avenue; evenings or 3 afternoons. Write Box W-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, afternoons. Call after 5 p. m. 11 W. 42nd St. Tel. Chickering 4-6358.

OFFICES WANTED

DESIRE to share practitioner's office three nights weekly; state rental. Write Box E-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.
Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston
Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1422.

HIGHEST prices paid for old gold, silver, diamonds, etc. We are licensed by the Government. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston. Mail orders filled.

WE PAY CASH FOR
GOLD AND SILVER
IN ANY FORM
PEASE & CURREN
Refiners of Precious Metals. 5 Bromfield Street, Room 22, Providence, Rhode Island.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.—Attractive inn by the water offers delightful fall and winter home 35 minutes from Grand Central with excellent food and comfortable, cheerful rooms for $13.50 up weekly; beautiful shade trees, picturesque surroundings, finest location. THE MANOR INN, 5 Prospect Avenue.

PRINTING

COMBINATION—200 each letterheads, bills, cards, envelopes, $5.00; all kinds printing reasonable; church work. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Telephone.

ROOMS AND BOARD

The ELMS BOARD and ROOM at reasonable rates
Near cars, trains
MABEL HARRIS SHAW
3 Revere St., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
JAM. 2654

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 Winchester St.—Beautiful large room with open fireplace or adjoining room; excellent meals; garage. Long. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home with a private family; quiet; desirable rooms; excellent food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY (Boston), 623 Commonwealth Ave.—Unusually attractive rooms, fireplaces, bay windows, private baths; quiet, private home. Com. 0572.

BOSTON, MASS.—Homelike, sunny, single and double rooms, overlooking church park and roof garden; $4.50 to $8; parlor-bedroom with piano $7 to $8. Ken. 5186.

BOSTON, MASS., 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18—Elevator; room with fine view of The Mother Church to woman desiring home atmosphere. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Large, attractive, sunny room, near The Mother Church; transients or perm. M. PEAKES. Com. 4939

BOSTON—Superior rooms; distinctive service. GRACE E. TIFFIN'S ROOM DIRECTORY, 236 Huntington Ave., Room 202. KEN. 1839.

BOSTON, MASS.—Two nice bedrooms in a private apartment; board if desired. 1 Batavia Street. Kenmore 8408.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms; permanents or tourists; twin beds; automatic heat and hot water. Long. 8779.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—Rooms, 2 with baths, permanent or transient; oil heat, kitchen privileges; garage. Lon. 8897.

DEDHAM, MASS.—3 furnished rooms, tourist, permanent; central, convenient church; breakfasts; garage. SMITH, 17 Marion St. Tel. 0377-M.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Rooms or suite, private family, in delightful Glen Ridge; arrangements made for meals and garage if desired. Tel. G. R. 2-5162.

LADY living alone in large apartment desires to rent 1 bedroom with private bath; west part of Brookline. Beacon Street car line; business woman or school teacher preferred. Telephone Kenmore 5570 during 9 to 5 Thursday.

N. Y. C., 507 West 111th St., Apt. 51—Comfortable, light rooms, $5.50 and $7.50; elevator, kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8903.

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Authentic Colonial Home

The Duxbury Realty Company specializes in authentic homes of early settlers, built by master Craftsmen of Plymouth Colony. Genuineness guaranteed by a foremost authority on Pilgrim history before being offered for sale. Cape Cod Cottages and Colonial Mansions. Dated from 1667 to 1780. Prices range from $4000 to $20,000. Send for illustrated booklet.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY
High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

ESTATE in the exclusive Purchase section, 2 acres, 14 rooms, 7 baths, servants' quarters; unusual circumstances compel owner's sacrifice. EDWARD M. VERDES, 110 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE, restricted residential section, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; colonial house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 1-car garage; 80x100 plot; 1 block from station; also corner plot, 118x242. G. C. 9346.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANCY OR SALES

Young man, capable, experienced; has held a position of responsibility and trust with United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. for the past 16 years; excellent record; letter of recommendation signed by Treasurer of United States; investigation welcomed. Write Box D-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE- mature woman with diverse experiences offers her services in exchange for pleasant home surroundings; go anywhere. Write Box J-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lady desires position as companion, or will manage home with grown children; object pleasant home. M. M., 1339 Pacific St., Sterling 3-1721.

HOUSE MOTHER in school or fraternity house; capable of assuming full charge; could also fulfill position as companion in Christian Science home. Write Box X-56, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, slightly handicapped, desires general housework or position as housekeeper; good cook, very neat. Weymouth 1089-W. 388 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass.

REFINED woman desires position, 12 years' experience secretarial work, bookkeeping, with educational institutions, building trades, retail merchants; willing accept any kind of work. Write X-55, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN executive, highly specialized in radio, concert entertainment and advertising fields, desires position with reputable firm; highest references. Write Box T-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Capital 7793. Established since 1924.

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WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

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AUDRAY ROSLYN, Concert Pianist offers benefit of Lhévinne, Godowsky training. 160 W. 73rd St., N. Y. C.—Tr. 7-8700

FRENCH lessons given by former university professor. Address F. B. MITCHELL, The Shelton, New York City.

LILIAN PRUDDEN
Teacher of Music
Beginning work with children a specialty.
Tel. Asp. 6088
66 ENGLEWOOD AVE., BROOKLINE, MASS.

RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall Studio, Boston COM. 5069

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Two free scholarships—contralto, tenor; 4 half-price scholarships—soprano, contralto, tenor, bass; auditions by appointment. ALICE E. LAWRENCE, 309 W. 57th, N. Y. C. Col. 5-7750.

Speaking Voice—Diction—Interpretation
ELLEN DEVANY SUTTON, Hudson View Gardens
128 Pinehurst Ave., N. Y. C. Billings 5-6200

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E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 90 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121

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Extraordinary Values
in Men's Clothing
MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS
All Wool and Worsteds
The amount you want to spend will buy you any garment you need.
MORRIS TRUBITZ
752 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
GRAMERCY 7-0074 ROOM 1102

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ATLANTIC CITY

The Parade of Silks

Pure Silk with its richness and elegance plays an important part in Fall Fashions. But Pure Silk has more to recommend it than fashion. Pure Silk is durable, most of it launders nicely, and does not crease easily. Consider Pure Silk when you next go shopping.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. at SO. CAROLINA

Yard Goods Store
18 S. Illinois Ave., Atlantic City
FASHIONABLE
Silks, Velvets, Woolens
Cotton Fabricates of every description.
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The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
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Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
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Established 1903

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN
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A Modern Delicatessen and Dairy where you will be able to buy the real home-prepared salads and delicacies.
The Cranford Delicatessen
10 EASTMAN STREET
Opposite Cranford Theater

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
58 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5883 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing
and
Beauty Culture
in all its branches.
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 3-9000

Martha Hat Shop
Incorporated
MILLINERY
for the Miss and the Matron, at prices to suit every purse.
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CAPE COD FARMS PRODUCTS
Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Wild Fruit Special. Made from Old New England Recipes.
HALSEY & MACDONALD, Inc.
615 Central Avenue Or. 4-1177

PAINTING
and Decorating
NEVILLE N. RUSSELL
Orange 5-2244 24 So 16th St.
If no answer call Or. 3-8226.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of flowers
27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET
H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices
In Hudson County

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
We carry Men's ARCH PRESERVER Shoes
See Arch Preserver Advertising in Magazine Section
296 CENTRAL AVE.

JOSEPH'S
the gift shop
314 CENTRAL AVENUE
Modern Kitchenware, Glassware
Dinnerware and Unusual Gifts

Central Beauty Shoppe
Phone Webster 4-1257
Specializing in Permanent Waving
All Branches in Beauty Culture
Expert Operators.
Moved One block north to
293 CENTRAL AVENUE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
UNDERWOOD HAM
JONES SAUSAGE
MUELLER'S MACARONI
177 Maplewood Ave.
So. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

PHONE MONT. 2-0764
The Home Electrical Shop
House Wiring—Appliances Fixtures—Radio
393 Bloomfield Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The store of Famous Brands
720 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA
Women's Fall Millinery
Specialized at $3.98

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

The Well Dresser Calls
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners and Dyers
3407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
1120 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.

ATLAS
STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
Moving — Packing
4015 Walnut Street Evergreen 1200
69th Street Terminal Boulevard 3590
Phone, BARing 5911

MILLINERY BY HILT
Hats Draped on the Head
Remodeling and Matching
109 South 40th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg. 12th Floor

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN
6020 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9232
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH

MILK
Phone Your Order Now
Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

NEW LOCATION OF
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Come in and see us for glove repairing and cleaning, also hose repairing.
Something new in Greeting Cards

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Meats, Baked Goods, Candy.
We invite you to visit us in our new store.
FOURTH and PENN STREETS

FLEETWING
GASOLINE AND OIL
U. S. TIRES
Automotive Service Co.

DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
"THE ONLY"
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
PRESSING, REPAIRING, ALTERING
308 North Fifth Street Phone 48393

Luggage and Leathergoods
Umbrellas and Greeting Cards
We invite you to attend our Removal Sale
Sept. 15 to 29
GUTH'S
335 PENN STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST. READING PA

ST. LAWRENCE
Eastbourne
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

EXPERT BRAKE and AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
Keystone Machine Co.
218 WASHINGTON ST. PHONE 25851

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
Maurice H. Weiner
759 Penn Street

SCRANTON

Repairing Contracting
Chas. M. Barnes
Electrical Appliances
Electric Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
403-405 GIBSON STREET

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Eating Your Lunch at HENRICH'S
is a delightful experience
GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE, GOOD SURROUNDINGS
Delicatessen and Bakery
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Venetian Blinds for Office and Home
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

MAZOLA SALAD OIL CORN
Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Campbell's
HABERDASHERY
New Fall Hats Ladies' Silk Hosiery
Broadcloth Shirts Undergarments
429 BROAD STREET

Sewickley Market
Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
Tel. Coraopolis 666

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER
MONARCH PRODUCTS
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

SWARTHMORE

THE HARVARD
MARVELOUS DINNERS 50c
including Sundays
Harvard and Rutgers Aves. Ph. 149-W

HABERDASHERY HOSIERY and Lingerie
Phone R. M. CAMPBELL, R. P. 232-W

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

J. PECKERMAN
Tailor and Furrier
5 So. Chester Rd. Phone 1727

UPPER DARBY

May's Beauty Shoppe
Finest Permanents
Moderate Prices Excellent Service
Artistic hair cutting by male experts.
69th and Market Streets
McClatchy Bldg. Boulevard 1553

WILKINSBURG

CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
PENHURST 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

Handelsman's Market
Successor to G. C. KESSLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOOD STREET CHURCHILL 5174

THE VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture
Licensed Operators.
Room 207, 800 Woods St. Phone FE-9417

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Be Fashion Wise!—Make Your Selection Now!
Women's Lovely New FALL HATS.
Berets, Tricornes, Chesterfields, Velvets, Felts
Wool Crepes, trimmed with Feathers, Grosgrain, Ribbons, Buckles and Veils.
Headsizes for all. $1.88
Millinery Dept.—Second Floor
STILLMAN'S—York, Pa.

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

Moritz Moskowski

(This is the eighteenth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday)

ONE plays Moskowski because one likes his works. A serenata is a serenade, a minuet a minuet, no mistaking. A *Caprice Espagnol* illustrates the musical characteristics of Spain, and you can see The Juggleress juggling as plainly as you see the pianist tossing off the notes on the piano in imitation of her.

Moskowski has given many joyous hours to amateur as well as to professional, and he satisfies the ear longing for melody. His compositions are like his nature. First of all, he was very, very witty. Harold Henry, the eminent American pianist, tells charmingly of his humor. Henry told me that someone had been talking to Moskowski about the Three Great B's—Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. "But why," asked Moskowski, with a twinkle in his eye, "why not the Three Great M's—Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer and Moskowski?"

Henry also amused me by telling me that at his first lesson with this master he was amazed to hear chattering sounds and fluttering noises, and looking up he saw a huge cage standing near the piano full of various kinds of birds. There were parrots, canaries, and other winged creatures, squawking and flapping. Moskowski then explained that that was to get him used to the concert hall, where ladies bob their hats and talk while one plays, drop or flutter programs and make any number of extraneous noises which must not be permitted to disturb the sonata or nocturne! A practical type of humor, to be sure!

Moskowski during a lesson would often sit beside the pupil and keep playing rapid pianissimo passages above or below which had no connection whatever with the piece being played. Another way of teaching concentration!

Although Moskowski was born in Germany, he had a perfect French style of piano technique: fluent, light, with tremendous speed. He seldom played above a mezzo-forte.

Musicians loved Moskowski. He had a fascinating and interesting way with him and was a great *raconteur*. His humor at their expense was irrepressible, although he was one of the gentlest, kindest and most lovable men imaginable. He and Moriz Rosenthal were great friends, and were often guests in the same palatial homes. One night they were signing a guest book and Rosenthal was wondering what to write. Their host said, "Oh, just something short." Whereupon Moskowski chimed in, "Why not your repertoire, Moriz?"

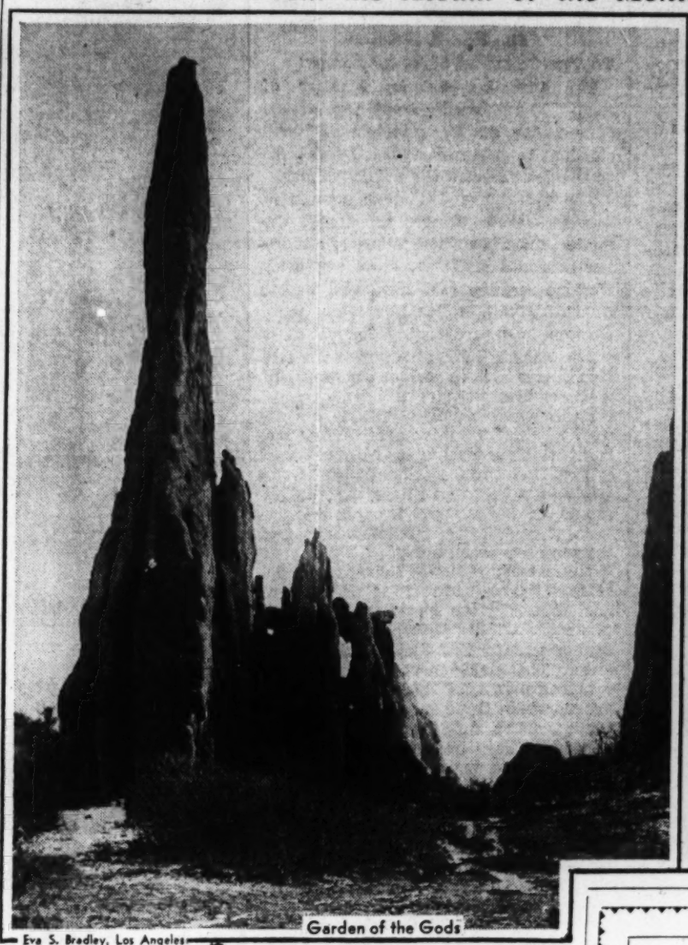
When passing through the music room of a famous composer friend, Moskowski saw on the piano a score by Wagner. "But, my dear friend," shouted Moskowski, "I thought you composed entirely from memory!"

The second of Moskowski's three Moments Musical made him famous, as did his waltz of all waltzes, the *E major op. 34*. The *Homage à Schumann* presents a series of tone pictures in the style of Schumann, but, like the *Fantasie Impromptu op. 6* and the *Humoresque op. 14*, it is very difficult. A set of 18 easy pieces contains a *Scherzino* and a legato *Etude*; all 18 are valuable teaching pieces. Even Bach would have enjoyed the *Bourrée* in A major. The *Berceuse* is very lovable.

Even with all his composition, Moskowski was in want at the last. His copyrights had run out, but with the generosity which musicians have for their colleagues and a love for him in their hearts, 12—or was it 20?—of the world's famous pianists gave a big joint concert for his benefit in New York City and raised an extraordinary amount of money for him. No doubt he said on receiving it, what he said to Rosenthal when the latter asked him after a particularly successful tour of the United States in the height of concert days, "Can you guess, Maurice, how much money I made in America?" "Half of it, Moriz, half of it!" said dear old Moskowski. He never lost his sense of humor.

SONYA MICHELL.

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Eva S. Bradley, Los Angeles — Garden of the Gods

Climbing the Heights — Mrs. R. V. Jones, Twin Falls, Idaho

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Solves a Mystery

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

RISING from the waters of the lake in Boston's Public Garden is a little green house. It is built on foundations which go deep into the mud. You can't see them, but they're there. What you do see is a small house—just the right size for a playhouse. To hundreds of people, some say thousands, the inside of the little green house is a mystery. Children passing it on swanboats say to their parents: "Daddy—Mummy—what's in the little green house?"

And Daddy or Mummy says: "Oh, er, well, er, I guess—Oh, see the swans!"

The secret of the little house is even more of an exciting mystery to the Commoners who live across Charles Street; and to the people of the Garden such as Neck and

Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins Goes to the Little House

Crop, the swans; to Levi, the orphan turtle; to John Boom, the venerable frog; and to the others. Neck and Crop have passed it hundreds of times, sailing in their dignified way along the lake and occasionally putting their necks gravely beneath the surface.

"What do you suppose—" says Neck.

"Is inside it?" says Crop.

"I'm sure—" says Neck.

"I don't know," says Crop.

John Boom and Levi, swimming carelessly together under the foundations supporting the house, express their interest in what is inside, up above. Pigeons, sparrows, squirrels, and others pause in hops over the Garden to look down at the little house and wonder.

Roger P. Scroggins, the squirrel who knows most of the answers, or if he doesn't know them, finds out, long has felt that perhaps it might be he who would take the secret from the inside of the house and spread it abroad outside. So one night as he watched the color fade from the sky behind the buildings along Arlington Street and saw as he turned toward home a boat push out from the shore, it came to him in a flash that here was his great moment. He leaped—yes leaped, which is unusual and worth noting—to the place the boat just had left, jumped with vigor from the shore, and just managed to clutch the stern boards of the boat and hold on.

He trembled with excitement, realized that his high hat was almost off, took it by the brim with one hand and pushed it more firmly on his head, and hung on. Two men were in the boat. One worked the oars. The other held a bag.

"We'll have to give 'er a lot of oil," said the one with the bag.

Scroggins was amazed. "They keep a lady in it, and feed her oil," he said to himself.

The boat scraped the platform on which the house stands. The men tied the boat and opened the door. They didn't notice the small squirrel as he crept in behind them, nor would they have cared much if they had noticed. In the center of the small space within those mysterious walls was something of iron and bolts and wheels.

"She's a pretty good pump even yet," said one of the men.

"Yes, she gets the lake empty all right," said the other.

Scroggins could hardly wait. "It's a pump. It empties the water out of the lake, and they call it 'she,'" he repeated to himself in high fettle.

The two men did things with the machinery. Scroggins wasn't at all interested. He huddled close to the shadows and waited. By and by, the men locked the door, got into the boat, and rowed to shore. Scroggins was a stowaway.

And it wasn't long before the Common and the Garden rocked with the news.

Daily Anecdote

Beginning of the "Decline"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is undoubtedly the most comprehensive history of the period which it covers, and one of the great historical works of all time. The author, Edward Gibbon, spent the greater part of 12 years, from 1776 to 1788, in the writing of this work, together with the necessarily large amount of research work.

"It was at Rome," once said Gibbon, "on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing am ng the ruins of the capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind."

From this it is seen that 24 years elapsed from the birth of the idea to its final fruition.

Quotation for Today

I HOPE I shall possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, that of an Honest Man.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Eliphaz the Temanite

ELIPHAZ THE TEMANITE is mentioned first among the three friends of Job (Job 2:11); and since he is also the first to answer Job's complaint, it is generally assumed that he was the eldest, or most sagacious, of the three. The fact that he is described as "the Temanite" is significant in this connection, for the inhabitants of the district of Teman, which lay in the land of Edom, were famed for their wisdom (Jer. 49:7).

In the book of Job, Eliphaz has more to say than either Bildad or Zophar, and his speeches are to be found in chapters 4, 5, 15 and 22 of that book. In his opening address, Eliphaz appears to consider Job's troubles as the common lot of mortal man, who, he says, is "born unto trouble" (Job 5:7); but as his argument proceeds, it becomes evident he feels that Job has been specially sinful (cf. 15:14-16—Revised Version); and he finally accuses him of cruelty and injustice (22:5-9). At length, however, Eliphaz is rebuked, and Job is vindicated (42:7).

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

A Pause for Lunch

ONE home economics student conceived the idea of meeting some of the trains that stopped for a short time in her town. She trundled a two-decked wagon, painted white, laden with sandwiches, small cakes and fresh popcorn. She was dressed in white also, and the cleanness of her products and attractiveness of herself helped her sell many a lunch to transients in the town.

No one had thought of considering the passing public as possible customers. On her trips to and from the trains she also sells to many local people.

M. C. R.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

How (Mrs. M. H.)—The inquirer would like to know what part of speech the italicized word is in the following sentence:

He knows *how* they make bricks.

"How," here, is a conjunctive adverb. It modifies the verb "make," but introduces the subordinate clause (a noun clause used as the object of the verb).

Note that some authorities do not discriminate between a conjunctive adverb and a relative adverb. The latter performs a duty similar to that associated with a relative pronoun; that is, there is a definite antecedent to which it relates. For example:

(1) I know *where* the boy lives.
(2) I know the house *where* the boy lives.

In (1), the italicized word is a conjunctive adverb (modifying the verb, but introducing the subordinate clause). In (2), "where" is related to "house," modifies the verb, and introduces the subordinate clause; it is, therefore, a relative adverb. Perhaps the two adverbs might be more simply labeled (1) "simple conjunctive adverb," and (2) "relative conjunctive adverb."

Who or whom (Mrs. M. H.)—The inquirer asks whether "who" or "whom" should be used in the following sentence:

Did you ever see anybody —— you wanted to be?

The confusion here is caused by the close association of "anybody," which is in the objective case. The following pronoun is not in apposition (if it were, it would take the same case). "You" is the subject of the subordinate clause, which if recast would read: "You wanted to be who?" ("To be" takes the same case on both sides.) The sentence should read:

Did you ever see anybody who you wanted to be?

Note that if a transitive verb (takes an object) were used instead of the intransitive "to be," the relative pronoun would be in the objective case. For example:

Did you ever see anybody whom you could admire?

Today's Limerick

A lass and a lad kept a tryst,
Alas, the lad tried to insyst
That they go to a show;
But the lass said, "Why go
And see some one else being kyst?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Turn About

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

TWO small boys came into a store discussing the spending of a nickel. The one who held the money wanted to buy an ice-cream bar, but his companion raised the objection that it would be hard to divide. However, the prerogative of ownership was asserted in the purchase of ice cream, and the boy unwrapped it and began eating, unabashed by the anxious eyes of his little friend.

A woman standing by was interested in the scene and paid for another. With the cordial remark that she had been waiting to buy an ice-cream bar for someone that day, she presented it to the other boy, who shyly but readily accepted it.

Several weeks later the same woman was walking down the street when she became aware that someone was running close behind her. She turned to find that her pursuer was the small boy to whom she had given the ice cream.

"Now I can treat you," he said with the satisfied air of one squaring an obligation; and he held out to her a wrinkled bag that contained a few cents' worth of candy such as children choose.

With warm thanks she selected a piece from among them, and continued down the street considering a method for consuming the hard yellow ball on a stick—fully realizing that it was the choicest confection she had ever been offered.

In Lighter Vein

Same Reason

Blinks: "Yes, I find the same objections to the new 1935 models that I did to last year's cars."

Jinks: "What is that?"

"I can't afford any of them."—*Answers.*

Humorist

Landlady: "I'm sorry, but I'm unable to offer accommodation to guests who arrive without luggage."

Seasonal

"Does Mr. Bilks pay his debts?"

"Yes, he returns our snow shovel in spring and borrows our lawn mower."—*Pathfinder.*

Explained

Sonny: "Father, is it correct to say that ours is a Government of the people, by the people and for the people?

Father: "Hardly, my son. Correctly speaking, our city, for example, is a Government of the people, by the officeholders and for the politicians."—*Pathfinder.*

What They Say

Your Own Yardstick

"Don't measure your success against others, but against your own potentialities."—*Walter S. Gifford.*

The Danger Point

"Genuine and justified discontent among those who are educated and normally well to do, is the most serious peril of all the established political orders."—*David Lloyd George.*

Mr. Average Man

"The average man does not care to talk, but to enjoy economic prosperity."—*Sir Oswald Mosley.*

Idleness

"Idleness, whether among the rich or the poor, is a degenerating influence."—*Robert M. La Follette.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Practice Needed*

By THE HAGERS

MY MUSIC LESSON BRINGS TO LIGHT WRONG NOTES, AND BARS I DON'T PLAY RIGHT;
AND HERR PROFESSOR LETS ME KNOW HOW LISZT AND BEETHOVEN SHOULD GO:
"THE PIANISSIMO YOU PLAY SOUNDS LIKE FORTISSIMO THAT WAY!
NOW, WADDLES, AS I'VE SAID BEFORE, EACH DAY, PLEASE PRACTICE ONE HOUR MORE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Bear for Balance

RUSSIA has returned to Europe. That is what the entrance of the Soviets into the League of Nations means. The formal vote of admission by the Assembly completes a process which became perceptible in 1928 with the launching of the Five-Year Plan and the growing recognition in Moscow of Russia's need for peace and economic stability. The rise of militant National Socialism in Germany not only quickened Russia's desire for alliances to preserve peace, but awakened other powers to the value of bringing the giant of the north into the European balance as a counterweight.

Meanwhile the brilliant Mr. Litvinoff had devised his non-aggression pacts. At the dismal London Economic Conference in June, 1933, about the only success in a catalogue of failures was the Soviet Foreign Minister's progress with these pacts. France had signed one in 1932 and in the late summer of last year M. Edouard Herriot and M. Pierre Cot made significant journeys to Moscow.

Last December, Joseph Stalin outlined Russia's attitude:

> Despite the German and Japanese exit from the League—or, perhaps, because of it—the League may well become a brake to retard or hamper military action. . . . I would say that if historical events were such that the League became a brake upon, or an obstacle to, war, it is not excluded that we should support the League despite its colossal deficiencies.

A few days later, Mr. Litvinoff, in a statement before the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, declared that Russia opposed revision of the peace treaties by force, righting certain wrongs by creating "greater injustices," and pointed to the kind of action for which a brake might be needed:

> We know of such projects for "just" revision of treaties which provide for the satisfaction of the territorial appetites of the vanquished states at the expense of countries, such as the Baltic states, for instance, or even the U. S. S. R.

In January France and Russia signed an extensive trade agreement. During the spring and summer events moved steadily toward rapprochement between Russia and the Little Entente and on June 20 the restoration of "normal relations" with Roumania and Czechoslovakia was announced. The Roumanian settlement evidently cost Moscow the abandonment of its claims to Bessarabia. About the same time came open negotiations for a Franco-Russian pact for mutual military assistance and plans for an "Eastern Locarno" which Germany has just refused to join.

Behind all these maneuvers for reorienting Soviet policy in Europe lay a Russian urgency which began in Mukden on September 18, 1931. If Europe needed the Russian bear to redress the balance in the West, the bear had at least an equal need for European help in keeping his balance in the East. The push of Japan in Manchuria was even stronger than the pull of western powers toward the European system. The whole movement has now culminated in placing Russia in a permanent seat of the League's Council.

The League members have been swayed almost entirely by diplomatic or political rather than economic or moral considerations. But it is evident from some of the questions raised in the Assembly and from the three votes of opposition and the seven of abstention that not all are wholly happy about this sudden adoption of the still communistic bear into the Geneva household. Actually the dangers from contamination by Communism are less than those of assuming that in this use of Russia to balance—really to overbalance—the European system, peace is being made. Alliances are being consolidated to preserve the status quo. Real peacemaking hasn't been touched.

Gambling for Relief

CHARITY has already covered such a multitude of sins that one more lottery in her name is little enough to ask. Or so it may seem to those willing to enlist the devices of gambling to aid New York City's unemployed. In the compromise tax plan adopted yesterday by the Municipal Assembly is a dangerous provision for a lottery to supplement taxation for relief.

As protests are even now indicating, many people will not welcome relief at the public's moral expense. They do not believe it possible to increase collective well-being by exposing the individual to the gambling habit. They do not believe that moneys raised by questionable means will be as carefully or as honestly disbursed as those funds which are symbolic of a high sense of social coöperation. To them, as to Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch, who opposed the measure, the lottery idea is repugnant. They may be encouraged by the fact that the legality of the lottery plan is in doubt and that Mayor LaGuardia has promised a public hearing in the event of protest.

The trials through which communities everywhere are passing will not be weathered by resort to questionable expedients, especially when those expedients tend to foster the very misconceptions and uneconomic behavior which had such a large part in bringing on the depression. The lottery appeals to selfish interest, produces a self-centered excitement in the participants, lures needed dollars out of already depleted purses. What is needed is an effective appeal to unselfishness, calm consideration of the community's problems, and dollars legitimately garnered from sources best able to provide them.

If the money for relief exists, it is obtainable through franker means than those which the lottery must employ. The giving of money toward relief benefits the giver as well as the receiver. Even taxation for relief educates the people to a realization of their social responsibility. Gambling for relief would encourage among those on and off the relief rolls an attitude that would make relief increasingly necessary.

Thought in the Films

RECENT efforts by churches and other organizations to assure a reasonable standard of morality upon the screen has provoked in England a discussion of more than local interest. It has been suggested that these efforts are a manifestation, though unconsciously, of that world-wide movement for the suppression of freedom of thought which has reached its furthest development in some European countries.

It would be a serious matter if this accusation had a sound foundation. But it has not. The campaign against socially harmful films cannot be described as an attempt to suppress thought, for no one can suppress what is not there. And it is precisely these films' total lack of perspective, their mixing of moralities, their confusion of values—in a word, their complete absence of thought—that provokes and justifies the campaign against them.

The idea also has gained some ground that a censorship of films which is now national, local, and denominational, does not really serve the cause of true morality. The race of life, like the races of the athletic field, is run best by those who have been most adequately trained. Millions of children all over the world attend the cinema once, twice, or even three times a week. It is therefore an integral part of their training for the tests that are to come in their later experience. It is surely not unreasonable to demand that this training shall be free from the elements of viciousness, and be fundamentally sound and good.

Letters by Radio

A RENAISSANCE in handwriting is promised in a machine age which has heretofore pointed to the gradual elimination of this old art. The paradox is carried further with the realization that economy is back of this step. People with a fine hand are going to be able to transmit messages across the country at a new low rate.

All this is seen in the announcement by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, that microwave facsimile transmission has been perfected and a circuit between New York and Philadelphia is to be in operation within a year.

"Facsimile" means the sending of an exact reproduction of the original message or picture. Prior to this time, it has been slow and expensive. The mechanism for sending and receiving has been complicated, and telephone wires of unusual "width," expensive to set up, have made the cost prohibitive for ordinary work.

Mr. Sarnoff's announcement tells of simplified apparatus and the use of radio as the connecting link where plenty of width is available. Most interesting is the fact that the radio used will be the latest development in ultra-short waves, called micro-waves. These waves have more or less the qualities of light. Thus they can be directed like light beams for maximum efficiency, requiring little power. Like light, they cannot get over the horizon, so that repeater towers will have to be erected about every 40 miles. The upkeep of such a communication line, however, would be very low.

The machines used for transmitting and receiving the facsimile messages have the amazing rate of speed of 20 pictures a second. This means that the capacity of any such system is tremendous for the costs involved. The RCA plans to pass on these savings to the public in the form of a very low message cost.

Since an entire sheet will be transmitted for a given amount, the person who can write the greatest number of words legibly on such a sheet will save the most money in sending messages. Also, the message will have all the charm of the sender as characterized in his or her handwriting.

After the New York-Philadelphia circuit is worked out, it is planned gradually to spread the system throughout the country. The RCA engineers predict that this system then will scrap the Morse code and supersede many of the telegraphic and wireless devices now in use.

But, looking beyond this, Mr. Sarnoff points out that this facsimile transmission is the connecting link between present-day radio and television; that the problems it offers are the same as those of television; that the links it uses will be the links along which the television pictures of the future can be transmitted. The possibilities of this step have been apparent to engineers for a number of years. Today the RCA has made these possibilities realizable, through its technical research and its facilities for setting up communication.

As Mr. Sarnoff says, "In every sense it is a new era in communication."

Letters to The Monitor

The Recall Election

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor of August 18 published a front-page article depreciative of the principle of recall elections in general, and this I feel to be to the detriment of the public welfare.

The writer has lived long enough in Los Angeles to observe the cause, the motive, the success and failure of a number of recall elections. I am convinced that no recall put in the ballot in Los Angeles which, so far has come to an election, can reasonably be called a "Civic Racket," notwithstanding the fact that I have been in decided disagreement with some of them.

As to whether public officials are always recalled or not is not the point. The point which is vital is that by means of a recall election a dissatisfied group (right or wrong; and who is the judge of such a right or wrong?) is enabled to determine whether their opinion is that of the majority or minority.

Your article refers to the unsuccessful attempt to recall former Mayor Porter of Los Angeles as an instance of abuse. I was against that particular recall, but I cannot consider that recall election as an abuse. The article does not mention a recall election held here about two years ago in which three judges were recalled for accepting gifts for judicial favors alleged to have been granted by them.

Your article was really inspired by the recall election which is to be held in Los Angeles on September 27 against three members of the Board of Education. Let the Monitor inform its readers in this connection that a petition must first be circulated requiring the signatures of more than 60,000 registered voters asking for such a recall against each member of the Board of Education before the election could be called. In this particular instance there were actually three petitions circulated, one against each of the incumbents it is proposed to recall, each of which petitions was signed by more than 125,000 persons. To accomplish this is a very substantial undertaking.

I feel that it is just to what a very large part of our public believes is a governmental virtue (the principle of a recall election) that recall elections in general should not be depreciated; and it is surely likewise just that 125,000 of the citizens of the Los Angeles School District should not be put in the light of "Civic Racketeers" for asking for a recall against three members of the Board of Education when they clearly have that right, the legality of which has recently been adjudicated by our Supreme Court.

Los Angeles. OTTO A. GERTH.

[Editor's Note: Recall or threat of recall has been used in ways never intended by its designers. The Monitor's article did not attempt to say whether the current use of it in Los Angeles is an abuse. That question must be determined by the community itself.]

A Glimpse of Old Geneva

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Swiss Shopkeeper Takes a Holiday

EACH morning when I passed his shop, closed to the public, according to a placard, but not barred to the eyes of the curious, I would be tempted to stop. It was just prior to the yearly meeting of the League of Nations Assembly, and all the diplomatic world seemed to be in Geneva or on its way there. Flags of all nations flew from bridges, from windows of hotels bordering the lake, from automobiles. Even the *mouettes* that cut rapidly through the waters of the lake, or sailing craft, with lovely lateen sails, drifting dreamily toward Vevey, were gay with decorations.

I knew what the atmosphere would be like over at the League this morning. It would be charged with the importance of coming events. For a week I had watched this great twentieth century social experiment. It was of tremendous interest. This morning, however, I decided to yield to the temptation to find out something about this little shop and its sole occupant. The international world could wait. I stopped and asked if I might come in. He was cordiality itself as he dusted a chair and invited me to sit down. I told him how from my *pension*, just across the flowered triangle, I had been watching him at work and was curious as to why his shop was closed, now of all times with the city so full of visitors. He made a little gesture and spoke rapidly in polite explanation.

* * *

Yes, it might seem strange to an American, who took long vacations, but this was the way that he took his holiday. In fact, it was also the way of his father and his grandfather in their time. In the month of August he would send his wife and their three children to Appenzell, the girlhood home of his wife. With the shop closed, he could prepare for the activities of the coming year. All his stock had been removed from the counters, showcases and shelves. Later he would show me some of his wares if I would be interested to see them. They filled an orderly row of packing boxes in the rear room.

He explained to me what had to be done each year. Not every season, of course, did he have to have new shutters as was the case now; but if it was not shutters then it was a new gate, or window racks had to be changed, a showcase made larger or perhaps smaller. Then every inch of the woodwork must be done over, oiled, rubbed down, polished. And the iron grillwork by the windows, to say nothing of the flower boxes, must be renewed.

M. Pierre was something of a carpenter, a painter, too, and knew a little about hardware, especially ironwork. The flooring was very old: wide squares of so rich a brown that they looked black, except when the sunshine fell on them. He was proud of the floor; his grandfather had laid it. When a man carries on work handed down from father to son, how could he be sure another would properly care for things?

He told me something of this unspoiled district to which tourists seldom come. Fine embroideries and delicious cheeses are its chief products. The women work hard. During the winter they ply their needles incessantly, embroidering beautiful linens and muslins not only for the Swiss trade but for export to distant countries.

* * *

An intuitive feeling restrained me from the subject of tariff walls between his country and my own, knowing the distress they caused. I casually said something about Switzerland not being an industrial country. In a moment my quiet shopkeeper was transformed into a veritable Chamber of Commerce booster, pouring forth facts and figures. Did I know that, in proportion to its population of four million, Switzerland had more foreign trade than any other country? Was I not aware that of that four million, 46 per cent are employed in industry and commerce; that Switzerland buys almost as much merchandise from foreign countries as does Spain, whose population is five times greater, and that Switzerland sells more goods abroad than are sold by both Spain and Portugal combined?

In a momentary pause I said something about watches and laces being the chief exports. He nodded politely but added promptly, "Yes, and machinery, silk goods, cotton materials, cheese, aniline dyes, boots, shoes, condensed milk and chocolate." Of course, how could I have forgotten chocolate—that most of all delectable memories of childhood, the chocolate brought me by aunts and uncles when returning home from the Grand Tour.

* * *

Before I could put a question about watchmaking, evidently one that visitors invariably ask, he told me that it was one of Switzerland's oldest and best established industries. "Back in the sixteenth century it started right here in Geneva. The jewelry craft had been a thriving business here for several centuries, so it was but natural that watchmaking should follow. For a long time it was chiefly done by the Swiss in their homes. But these later years practically all of it is carried on in factories. You have visited the School of Watchmaking, no doubt? No? Then you will enjoy going. You will find it in the rue Necker when you turn from the Boulevard James Fazy. It is open to the public on Sunday mornings and Thursday afternoons."

After I had thanked him and bade him good morning, the shuttered door had barely closed before he resumed the mending of a bit of iron screening.

In this shop of M. Pierre, in a street near the Bourg de Four, there is no labor problem. Not far away, across Lac Leman, stands the great white building of the International Labor Office. Here some five hundred men and women, drawn from thirty-six nationalities, are striving to promote permanent peace, based on social justice, obtained through improved labor conditions. What, if anything, did M. Pierre think of the ILO? Some day I am going to go back to his shop, in the old city, and ask him. His views on the labor situation in the world should be worth hearing.

IRENE ARMSTRONG

Bookman's Travels

Sleeping on the Cold, Cold Ground

By L. A. Sloper

EMERALD LAKE, B. C.

CAMPING in the mountains is for those who know how to do it. I know more about it now than I did when the Sky Line Trail Hikers arrived at Twin Falls, where we spent two nights and a day. The men, as I have recorded, slept in tents. In my tent there were ten men. Our beds consisted of balsam boughs for springs, blankets for mattress and coverings, and whatever you had for a pillow.

The veterans, of course, had air mattresses, sleeping bags and pillows. They got up early in the morning and shaved without a mirror, in a mountain stream. My shaving had to wait until afternoon, when I could get hot water from the cabin. The old-timers use safety razors. I am a devotee of the open blade. I can use it on a moving train, but imagine shaving with it in a creek on a frosty morning.

My pillow was a rolled-up bathrobe, my bed was made of eight blankets. A tentmate, a stock broker from New York, showed me how to make a sleeping bag of four of them, and even lent me blanket pins to hold them in place. The other four blankets were piled on top. For nightcap I wore my felt hat. I kept warm, and the odor of balsam was sweet in my nostrils; but the boughs had apparently grown in such a way as to inclose rocks in their joints. Two of these rocks were placed in strategic positions. After lying on one of them for a while you turned over and lay on the other.

* * *

I have described this hike as roughing it de luxe. So it was. We really had to do nothing at all for ourselves. Our packs were carried by ponies, other hands erected our tents, and meals were prepared and served with precision and dispatch by a staff of cooks. At meal time we had merely to select our tin plates and cups, serve ourselves, eat and leave our dishes to be washed by those appointed for the purpose. The organization of everything was amazing. If I didn't enjoy it, it was my fault.

I'm afraid I'm a spoiled apartment-dweller. Even with everything done for me, I don't much enjoy sleeping on the ground, and I've never cared for al fresco eating. Next time, though, I think I shall do better. I've learned a lot about camp comfort from experts, and if I try it again I shall have the equipment of a staff officer.

* * *

But not even the handicap of being a bad camper could quite destroy the pleasures of the Trail. On the day of the encampment at Twin Falls we took the Sky Line hike over Whaleback Mountain. On the ridge, above the falls, is the finest view we have seen in the Rockies. A thousand feet below lies the camp. From our eminence of, say, 7500 feet above sea level we look out from timber line upon coeval peaks. Across the valley, Mt. Balfour, which from camp seems no higher than Trollitinder, towers to its true majesty. To the left, Mt. Yoho is surrounded by the three glaciers called Yoho, Wapta and Habel. Behind us, Mt. McArthur and Mt. Pollinger rear icy heads. In the distance to the right, the President and the Vice-President, Mt. Marpole and Michael Peak are shadowy forms behind mists and clouds. A sight to repay the eight-mile hike taken on what was supposed to be a day of loafing.

On the fourth day out, I awoke in the tent, tried to squeeze myself between the two rocks, looked sleepily at my wristwatch and announced that it was seven-thirty. (We were to take off at eight.) Most of the others were awake, and one of them told me I was reading the wrong side of the dial; it was really five-thirty. But alas, I had disturbed the slumbering Doctor beside me. What, he demanded in his deep brogue, was the idea of upsetting the whole world in the middle of the night? I held my peace, thinking myself fortunate to escape his wrath so easily.

* * *

A farewell to Twin Falls, rainbow-colored in the early light, a little expression of thankfulness that the rain had not descended upon my bed of balsam in the two nights of our stay, and then off along the High Line Trail toward Yoho again. The passage here is across steep slopes covered with the remains of rock slides. The path is covered with loose stones, and cut at intervals by swiftly tumbling streams which have to be forded. Here, indeed, we are glad of our heavy boots. At last, down a steep woodland trail into Yoho again, with Mountaineer Maggie outdistancing me by fifteen minutes. I find downhill nearly as hard going as uphill.

Finally, a swift motor ride past Mts. Wapta, Field and Burgess, skirting a 200-foot canyon, descending a cliff by switchback road, flashing past endless vistas of mass and color, into haven at Emerald Lake once more. Never were bath, dinner and bed more gratefully received. The more de luxe, the less roughing it, the better I like it.

The Wide Horizon

Notes on a Century of Progress

By J. Roscoe Drummond

CHICAGO

"A CENTURY OF PROGRESS" is Chicago's gift to a wider horizon. A failure before it began—they said—the world fair has lived to confound its skeptics, and as it now draws toward the close of its second year it continues to attract alert, observant, interested crowds who do not weary to spend hours at its most technical exhibits.

To every visitor this Century of Progress unfolds a different picture. It is an exposition of the most startling contrasts and the most surprising paradoxes. Daily its thousands of spectators study the marvels of the machine, watch the magic of science, witness the feats of electrical power, ponder all these instruments of an unfinished technocracy.

Unquestionably these exhibits are being visited not for amusement but for knowledge, not for fancy but in most instances for ideas and inspiration; it is a serious business—whether father is taking the family to view the power-guided tractor which, driverless, does its intricate day's work without benefit of human hand or whether Junior has drawn Dad off to join the crowd patiently studying an explanation of the Einstein theory and the fourth dimension.

* * *

It is dominantly an American crowd. No time is lost. We hurry to the next and the next.

But, strangely, not all is hurry, not all is business, not all is rushing off to the next and the next. The afternoon wears on, the sun beats down upon these handmade shores of Lake Michigan; there is relaxation and refreshment. And daily the Old Globe Theater of Merrie England plays six packed performances of—Noel Coward? Or Eden Phillpotts? Or a certain George Shaw? No, a predecessor, William Shakespeare. And leisured lunch is taken in a Tyrolean restaurant on the snow-capped slopes of the Black Mountain—a mellow Germany which is not usually apparent from the European dispatches—as ice skaters fascinate the throng with intermittent exhibitions. Or dinner in a picturesque café on the streets of Belgium. Unbelievable as it may seem—though Ripley has not yet recorded it—it is the art of leisure and repose provided in these transplanted villages of the Old World which appeal preëminently to these progress-conscious, sight-seeing crowds of the New.

* * *

The world's fair is not so much a panorama of progress as a panorama of prophecy. Streamline automobiles, streamline trains, streamline bacon spring up before your eyes at the wave of modern invention. From the delicate cutting of bologna to the delicate taking of motion pictures—and these arts seem too frequently to look alike in the finished product—the wonders of science and research are on parade, showing beyond a doubt that when there are more people who can buy, more consumers who can consume, industry can fill the cup of a more abundant material life to the full and running over.

And it is well that industry should reveal its overflowing hand. While America and the world have been facing the challenges of a grim depression and a still grimmer unemployment, we have been deferring the challenges of modern science and research. We know that a scientific development capable of revolutionizing the nation's economy is possible whenever we are prepared to accept the social and industrial responsibilities essential to its realization.

The experience of recent years has disclosed that business has a social responsibility as well as a corporate responsibility, and the choice today is between accepting the challenge of fearless invention, conscious that its social implications are tremendous, and accepting the psychology of retrogression and inertia. Clearly the impetus of the Century of Progress is on the side of the wider horizon. America undoubtedly can afford to be more speculative and venturesome in science and research even if it were to become less speculative and venturesome in stocks and securities.

* * *

But the most practicable, the most breath-taking, the most utilitarian achievements of invention are considerably this side of utilization. Fundamentally invention is not social progress; it is an instrument of social progress. For this reason the Century of Progress is more prophetic than progressive. The world fair has helped to illustrate that even the inside limits of industrial production have not been glimpsed, but until men willing to work can get work, until labor can buy the fruits of its labor, until industry can sell the produce of its production, until the overflowing horn of invention can be enabled to distribute to men the works of man's genius—until then neither rugged individualism nor regulated individualism can afford to be content.

Chicago's great exposition—a triumph of faith and courage when faith and courage were at a premium—personifies this challenge, Chicago's challenge to a wider horizon, to others and not least to itself. On the day after the Century of Progress recorded its largest single-day attendance, the city of Chicago at long last paid salary to its teachers!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Illustration by Robert Charles Haun

Saving the International System

By Sir Arthur Salter

ALL WHO ARE seriously concerned with the future of mankind must, during recent months, have been asking themselves or others whether internationalism has failed. The reasons which compel the question need not be recited. They are unhappily only too obvious. But since the future depends upon our own opinions and actions, the answer which we are giving ourselves is of the utmost importance. It is perhaps especially incumbent on those who have been closely associated with the great experiment in internationalism of the first decade after the war to face the present position frankly and attempt an answer.

As to the ultimate answer I have no doubt whatever. The world must, and will, in the end achieve a structure of world government which will maintain peace and order by collective action, and enable the natural resources and the products of different and specialized skill in different countries to be interchanged. But the immediate answer is, I believe, doubtful and does not admit of confident prophecy. It is really uncertain whether, before a tolerable form of world government is achieved, mankind will, or will not, have to pass through a long period of impoverishing and dangerous economic nationalism; will, or will not, escape another great war which will destroy its present civilization and leave chaos and ruins from which a later generation will have to reconstruct something new. This is no predestined fate: it is not inevitable; it depends upon ourselves whether it comes; but it may come.

In any case the duty and the vital interest of our own generation are clear. We must continue to try to adapt our present civilization so that the new order is achieved without intervening chaos. The useful question to ask ourselves therefore is not "Is internationalism doomed?" but "Have we been trying to achieve it by the right methods?" Must we try again on the same lines or on different lines? In particular is the collective system as embodied in the fundamental principles of the League of Nations the right

one, for which we must continue to work, or must we attempt something radically different?

My own opinion is definite. It has been strengthened and confirmed by the experiences of these last 14 years, by the failures we made or by the successes of the League. Though I was in Paris in 1919, I was not associated in any way with the negotiations from which the Covenant emerged, so that I have none of the bias of partial authorship. I have been away from Geneva for two years, long enough to correct the bias that comes from loyalty to the job in which one is engaged. In the interim period I had 10 years in which I have been able to see the system working from inside.

My main and dominant conviction, after this experience, is that the framers of the Covenant found out in remarkable prescience and wisdom the system on which the world must achieve its salvation if it is to do so without intervening chaos and disaster; that they were right in all their main principles and in nearly all their details; and that our task is to strengthen this system and not to seek for another.

The essential principles, as I understand them, are that all countries with civilized and effective governments, large and small, should be associated in a system in which they will collectively restrain an aggressor against the world's peace; that they will have material sanctions at their disposal to help them in achieving this purpose; that negotiations, at their vital stages, and engagements in all cases will be public.

I believe, too, that it is vital that this system shall be based upon a binding and specific treaty, like the Covenant, and upon a permanent organization. I do not believe that so-called "moral influence," which where it is effective is usually so because material sanctions are believed to be in reserve, will be sufficient without these sanctions; or that improvised conferences will succeed where prepared conferences fail; or that a so-called concert of Europe based on the principle that a few great powers can agree and impose their will is preferable to one in which they exercise a suitably preponderant influence in negotiations to which the other countries concerned are admitted; or that private conversations are more likely to be effective if they are exempt from the obligation of public statement at such stages, and by such procedure, as the customary practice of the League provides. I believe that such changes in negotiation, to which recent practice has been inclining, do not touch the real difficulties which have caused recent failures—and that they would in every case make it less, and not more, possible to overcome these difficulties.

Consider these recent failures: the new onset of economic nationalism, springing mainly from the economic depression; the Far Eastern situation; the setback to disarmament in relation to the revolution in Germany. What are the causes? In no case, I believe, the imperfections of the Covenant system. In part the intrinsic difficulties have been too great for the still imperfectly developed "will for peace." In part there have been personal errors of judgment, or failure in farsighted courage, on the part of responsible statesmen, which no alternative system would have mitigated.

This is not to say that the League system does not need reform. It needs, I believe, to strengthen its legal resources for the preventive stage, before the *casus foederis* of Article 16 is recognized as having arisen, and this means, *inter alia*, that if Article 11 must be interpreted as requiring unanimity there must be a supplementary treaty in which the right of solitary veto is waived. It needs a more skillful use of the technique of publicity, which is indeed known but too often disregarded by successive foreign ministers without experience of League procedure. It needs perhaps a somewhat more flexible procedure to assure the proper relations, in negotiation, between small powers and great. It needs a further development of a machinery, already started, for the regional treatment of regional problems.

But all these reforms are consistent with and natural development of the Covenant. The weakness of the League has not been due to its imperfections, but entirely to the absence of sufficient support and to the inadequacy of the constructive "will to peace" in the face of the extreme difficulties of our period. The League had one great fundamental weakness—the absence from its membership of some of the principal countries in the world. The way to removing this one vital weakness has, however, been clearly opened by the Kellogg pact and the organized collaboration offered alike by Mr. Stimson and President Roosevelt.

In a word my profound conviction is that we need to concentrate our effort on strengthening the system we have and not dissipate it by the search for an alternative.

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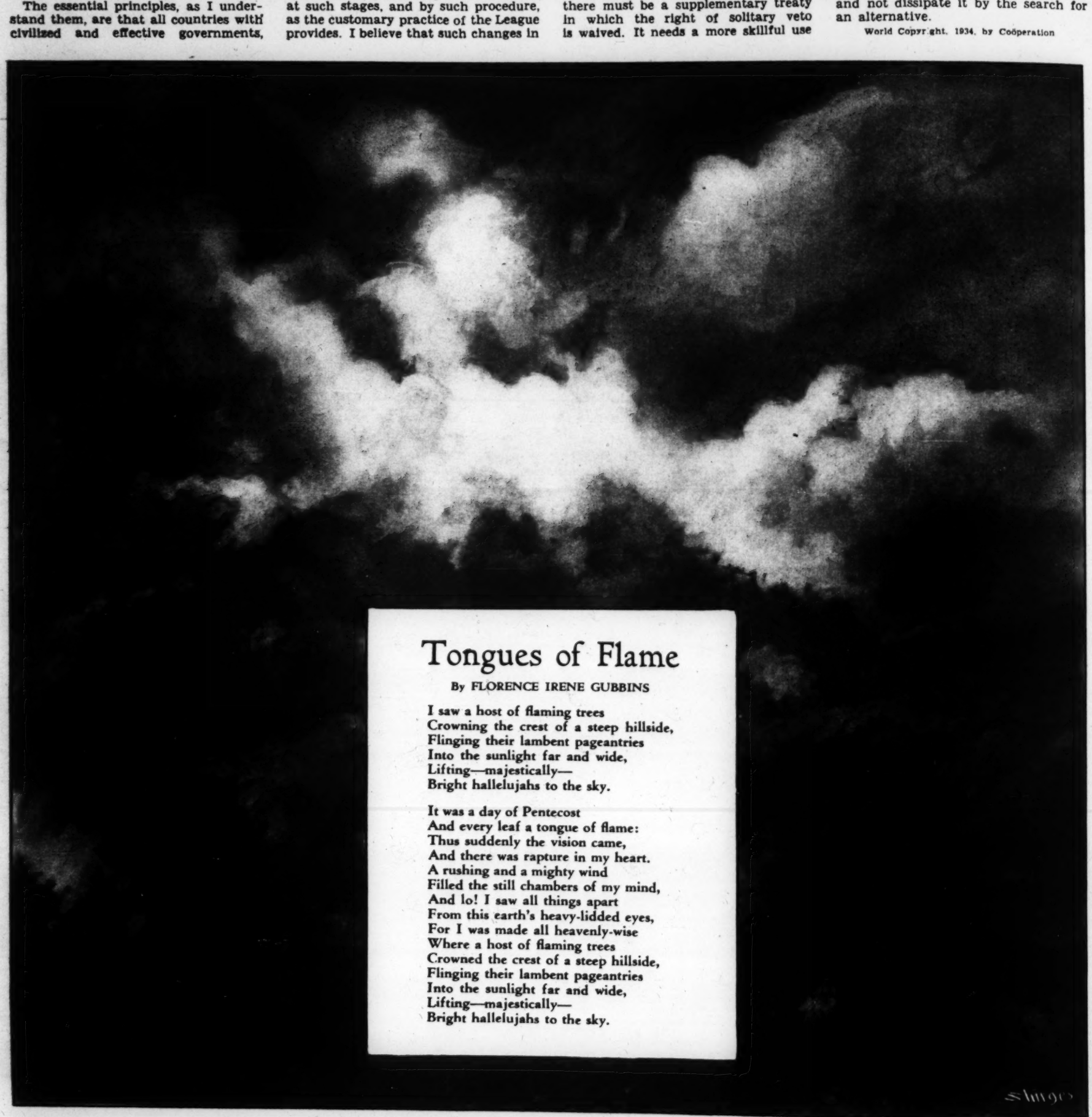


Tongues of Flame

By FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

I saw a host of flaming trees
Crowning the crest of a steep hillside,
Flinging their lambent pageantries
Into the sunlight far and wide,
Lifting—majestically—
Bright hallelujahs to the sky.

It was a day of Pentecost
And every leaf a tongue of flame:
Thus suddenly the vision came,
And there was rapture in my heart.
A rushing and a mighty wind
Filled the still chambers of my mind,
And lo! I saw all things apart
From this earth's heavy-lidded eyes,
For I was made all heavenly-wise
Where a host of flaming trees
Crowned the crest of a steep hillside,
Flinging their lambent pageantries
Into the sunlight far and wide,
Lifting—majestically—
Bright hallelujahs to the sky.

All in a Dean's Day

Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard, an Educator With Some Sound Ideas About the Importance of Service Above Self

By Marjorie Shuler

"THE WORLD IS FULL of interesting and useful and important work crying out to be done. Sally forth and do it, whether the work is paid for or not. If you do it well, the salary may come later."

This is the message of one of America's greatest college presidents, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, to the thousands of graduates who, diplomas in hand, are now hunting jobs.

I was spending the day with Dean Gildersleeve, a day which began and ended in the long, narrow drawing-room of "The Deanery," the complete little house which was built into Hewitt Hall for her. It is significant of the kind of person Miss Gildersleeve is that, although work was going on there, one could never call it "a living room."

The day had started briskly enough for the Dean at a little after 7 o'clock that morning and at 9:15 o'clock one of her secretaries had come in to work with her. Dean Gildersleeve has a fixed idea that "executives accomplish more by staying away from their offices and working at home, where they can be free from interruptions."

My pad and pencil constituted quite an interruption, however, and for its benefit Miss Gildersleeve stopped once more to say, "The great thing for us all to do is to keep these job-hunting young people from feeling that the world does not want them, and make them know that there is plenty of interesting work just waiting for them to exert their powers."

My eyes wandered around the room during the dictating, a room which reflects the English and French tradition of its occupant. A white wood mantel frames a black fireplace, in which logs were laid. Over the mantel hangs an English color print, and at the sides are arched niches filled with books. On another wall is a color print of the booksellers along the Seine in Paris.

On this summer day the curtains were down and the rich colors of the furniture were swathed with green and bronze chintz, an unchanging habit of those who have grown up in Edith Wharton's New York, as did Miss Gildersleeve.

The hostess sat on a broad couch and her arm swung toward the end table, on which I spied a copy of "Statesmanship and Religion" topping a volume of "On Reading Shakespeare."

The dictation had stopped for a moment and I interposed a question. Everyone tells freshmen what kind of clothes to bring to college in the fall, but no one tells them what kind of thinking to bring along, I said, and at once Miss Gildersleeve was making a list.

First, she said, the college student needs brains, adding, "I have great faith in brains." Second, she must enjoy using those brains on at least one subject, to which she appended, "Too many girls are urged into college by their schools or their parents, or the hope of social or business advancement."

Third, she put on the list the gift for getting on with people, but when I asked her to define this, she replied that she just couldn't, although she said, "I was terribly shy and retiring when I entered college, but after a year there I suddenly blossomed forth in the knowledge of how to get on with people."

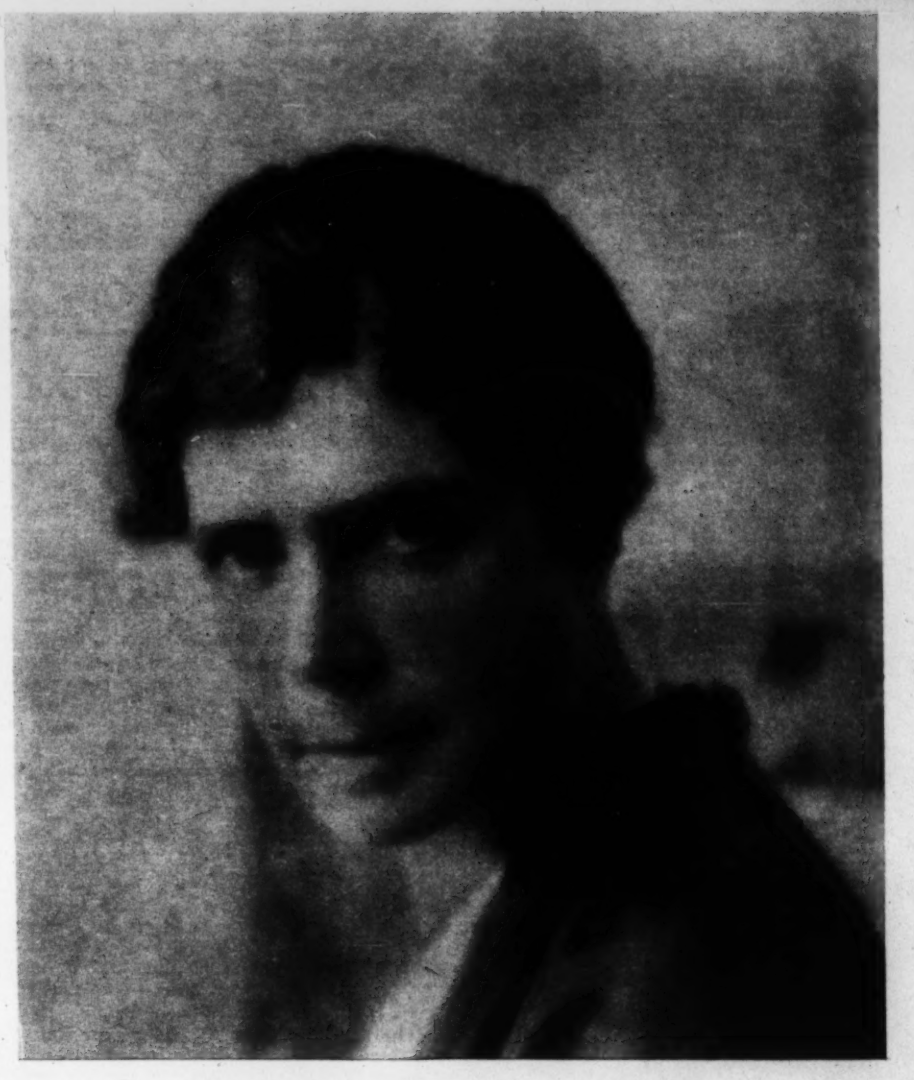
The fourth quality she thinks would help students in college is the ability to write and speak English well, which she finds "quite rare," since "many students have abominable handwriting, find it difficult to write English correctly, and certainly fail to make it interesting." Their voices, she says, "often are badly produced, inaudible, and do not convey the impression of character which their owners would wish." Records are taken of the voices of Barnard freshmen and then played back in the hope that their owners will become interested in trying to improve them.

Fifth, she believes that a student would be benefited by bringing along to college the ability to make public speeches, because in her long experience she has noted that those with this qualification are usually the ones elected to leading positions in student government.

Now it was 11 o'clock, the hour for walking across the campus for appointments, the usual list comprising students, professors, and foreign visitors. Miss Gildersleeve was the first international chairman of the American Federation of University Women, took an important part in founding the world organization and was its second president. She is the only woman member and vice-chairman of the American Committee on International Intellectual Coöperation, is a member of the board of trustees of the Institute of International Education in New York City, and president of Reid Hall, the American residence in Paris for college students.

The appointments over, there was a brisk game of tenikoit on the roof of The Deanery, and then over a luncheon served on blue and white Copenhagen dishes the Dean waxed eloquent on the subject of the present trend to restrict the education of girls either because the financial situation forces a choice between brothers and sisters, or, if the girls actually achieve college, to set them at learning things which will help them in the kitchen.

When we had finished our luncheon, we faced a decision. Wednesdays and Saturdays are free afternoons for pleasure or for any break in the routine. When we had decided on the drawing-room and collected the small dog for company, Miss Gildersleeve talked about herself, about her father who for many years was judge of the state supreme court and in whose footsteps she would have liked to follow, "if I hadn't been a woman"; about her brother who took her to concerts and the opera and increased her deep appreciation of music, and about her mother whose idea it was that she should go to college.



MISS VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, DEAN OF BARNARD

Barnard then was located in an old-fashioned house on Madison Avenue, and the young student disliked it extremely. She had spent a great deal of time with books and believed that she now needed social experience rather than segregation for more study. But she soon found that she liked it, took a fellowship in history, and then became a half-assistant at Barnard. For the job-hunting graduates of 1934 it might not be bad to learn that her total earnings that first year were just $250. She found teaching "a grand profession" and realized that if she were to continue in it she needed more preparation. Therefore the next three years were spent in getting a "Ph. D.," specializing in Shakespeare, Chaucer, and medieval literature.

She came back to Barnard to "as nice a teaching job as any woman had in the whole country," and she very much regretted giving it up at the age of 33 to become one of the youngest college heads.

She enjoys being a dean, but she says, "Of course there was teaching and I did like that." She doesn't now regret the law, but she does wish, oh, she really does wish, that she had more time for politics. One of her hobbies is to impress upon Barnard girls that they are being educated for citizenship, and she has issued for them a little pamphlet entitled "You and Your Government: What You as College Women Can Do About It."

Both graduates and undergraduates had told me they were a little intimidated by the Dean's aloofness, but all of them had added "she is fair."

She explains the first by saying, "It never has been my wish to be a mother to the girls, but rather a stern elder sister." She never calls girls by their first names and she tries to know personally only those elected to positions of student leadership. These she invites to sit around her fireplace on Sunday afternoons, "to talk about the state of college and the nation and what we can do about both."

As to the students' comment that she is fair, the Dean says, "I try to maintain a judicial point of view. I will listen respectfully to a freshman's suggestions as to how to improve the college curriculum. In fact I will listen to any opinion provided that it is set forth politely."

Furthermore she adds, "I will never admit that college could not be improved."

She has been quoted as the one woman college president without hobbies but she says that she has several. One is exploration, arctic and antarctic. She owns most of the books published on these two subjects and says she almost could find her way around the south pole so familiar has she become with it. Another hobby is archæology and she thinks that if she were to start over again on a career she might choose that. Then there are detective stories, and we halted all other discussion to decide whether a certain author had "cheated" in having the criminal tell the tale and conceal evidence.

Miss Gildersleeve is not only "a home woman," but a two-home woman. She lives winters in The Deanery at Barnard, which she had built with two spacious floors so that subsequent deans with husbands and children could live there comfortably. Summers she spends in partnership with Prof. Caroline Spurgeon, professor emeritus at the University of London, in Alciston Manor on the Sussex downs, a part of the endowment of Battle Abbey made by William the Conqueror. From the rush and roar of modern Broadway she goes to the old house and the tithe barn built in 1420, and to the granary whose top floor has been made over into a study.

She drives a car "on the left hand side of the road and loves the change." She weeds the garden. She takes long walks on the downs, accompanied by the white Highlander dog which she leaves in England, keeping the terrier in New York.

"It is as though I lived two lives," she says. "I go through from one to the other and close the door between them."

Others may disagree with her that there are any shut doors in her experience, her rich pattern of living using all that comes to herself and urging upon others to live deeply and knowledgeably and serviceably.

THE HEARTH OF THE LITTLE HOME IN SUSSEX

Echoes From Merrie England

Deep in the Heart of the Countryside Rings the Laughter of Happy Throngs Whose Annual Festivals of Song and Dance Keep Alive the Ancient Legends of Its Folklore

By John A. May

PERHAPS ROBIN HOOD and Bonnie Prince Charlie would not need to feel as lonely and out of place as one might imagine if they returned for a year to modern "sophisticated" Britain. They would find that "once upon a time" still lives for countless villages deep in the countryside, where every year upon the days determined by tradition the country folk commemorate the bygone years with the dances and songs and costumed festivals of their ancestors.

The wanderer in Cornwall in early May, drawn by the music of young voices singing a lilting traditional air, may come upon a scene that may well cause him to forget this is the age of motorcars and radio.

It is the village of Helston. The streets are thronged with people, clad in "Sunday best," dancing in and out of the houses. Anybody's house. Then on down the street. Boys and girls, men and women, dancing on and on and in and out, led on their winding route by a proud band and a still prouder young lady.

This echo from a forgotten age is the Helston Furry Dance, performed every year for centuries, unchanged yet still fresh and colorful. The proud lady is the most recent Helston bride. Her privilege it is to lead the dancers. Behind her must dance two couples of Helston birth. After that, apparently anyone can join in. They do.

Near by in Devon the country folk have set aside a day for a song. Down at Widdecombe, toward the end of the summer, to the rollicking tune of his own ballad, Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh rides again. He rides into Widdecombe Fair each year, as he has done since a time that is lost in the centuries.

And all Devon sings his song with him:

"Tam Pearse, Tam Pearse, lend me thy gray mare,
All along, out along, down along Lee;
I want for to go to Widdecombe Fair,
Wi' Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Dan'l Widdon, Harry Hawke, Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh an' all,
Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh an' all."

And although, owing to the modern mare being lent by a more careful Tam Pearse, Bill Brewer and the gang do not get their ride, they are at the fair just the same—as spectators or argumentative salesmen. The visitor can see them all and amuse himself thinking out which is which. For the old characters of the song are just as real even in 1934.

And throughout Britain the leafy summer months see other villages proudly dressed up for the annual festivals and fairs. Fairs not of the hurdy-gurdy and the gypsy, not of the panting steam organ and the side-show barkers, but fairs dating from a time when villages were isolated and insular. Horse fairs such as Barnet Fair, sales fairs such as Stratford, hiring fairs, "mop" fairs and "smock" fairs such as Alnwick, saints' fairs such as St. Wilfrid's Procession at Ripon.

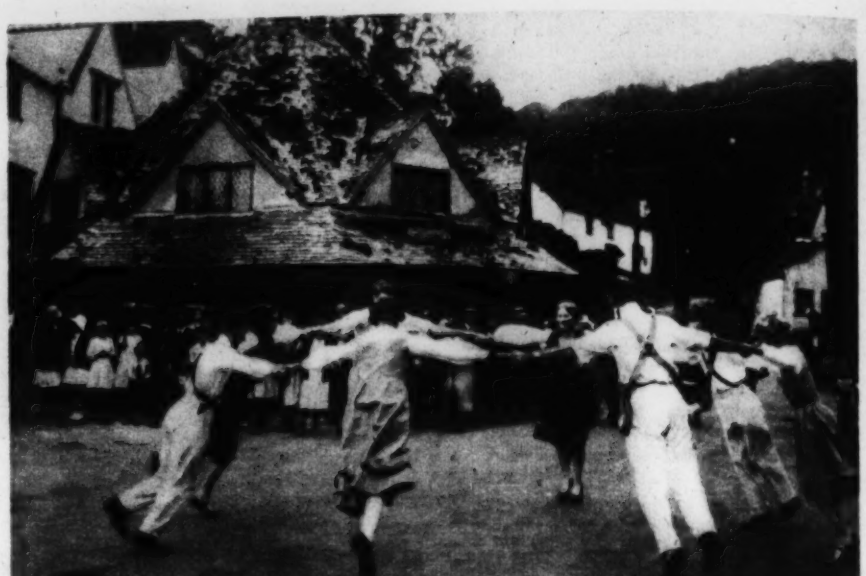
* * *

At the hiring fairs one of Britain's most ancient customs still persists. Laborers and servants who are seeking employment wear a piece of ribbon or mop in their hats, or a special colored smock, while would-be employers look around and take their pick, or perhaps exchange servants among each other.

At some fairs those chosen in this way do not receive a penny in wages, except perhaps two shillings "fastening money," until the expiration of the period, usually a year and a day, for which they have been hired. At others such factors as "porklings," or rows of turnips, or sacks of potatoes are just as likely to form part of the wages contract as money.

Near Aberystwyth, in Wales, the hiring fair of Nov. 16 is preceded by a celebration known as the "parting of the ways." This represents the ending of the yearly contract between farmer and hired hands.

During this evening the villages run wild. The older inhabitants remain calm and collected, sure enough. They merely sit by a huge peat fire spinning yarns. But the youth of the villages are allowed to dress up, black their faces and terrify their elders for this one night in as many suitable or unsuitable ways as their imaginations can dictate. Victims know that quiet submission is the best policy.



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FOLK DANCING IN THE WEST COUNTRY
The English Folk Dancing and Song Society Gives an Exhibition in Front of the Old Yarn Market in Dunster.

At the end of the revel washing tubs are filled with ice-cold spring water and the revelers, arms tied behind their backs, are required to pick apples out of the water with their lips. Biting is not allowed, a ducking being the penalty for tooth marks on the rescued fruit. So are the high spirits of the evening satisfactorily cooled off.

Away in Leicestershire, the old market town of Hallaford "lets off steam" in a different, but quite as effective, manner with its yearly medieval festival for "Bottle Kicking and Hare Pie Scrambling."

This is, despite its name, a football match, said to be the oldest in the world. But it is a football match with a difference. Two whole villages play against each other. The "field" is the world around. The "touch-down" lines are the boundaries of the two villages, Hallaton and Medbourne. And the ball, or "bottle," is a small barrel.

But before the kick-off the teams must scramble for a gigantic hare pie, big enough to fill three sacks after the vicar has cut it up. After the scrambling the "bottle" is lifted three times above the head and flung into the middle of the mob. Then the game is on, and only one rule applies—no biting.

In London one amusing rule also applies to the ancient ceremony of "Beating the Bounds of Westminster," that is that a choir-boy must be tossed in a blanket during the ceremony. After this interlude the chief persons of the parish walk round the bounds beating them—the boundaries, not the choir-boys—with long willow sticks.

* * *

Old Father Thames is yearly the scene of a custom which has happier history, the rowing race for Thames watermen known as the Doggett's Coat and Badge. It was instituted by an old actor for the services the watermen rendered him by piloting him across the river on a stormy night in order that he might keep faith with his audience at Drury Lane.

Many miles to the northwest, in Derbyshire, the village of Tissington maintains each year a ceremony which is known to have its origins in the year 1350. It is the village's "festival of thanks." For this ceremony, known as well-dressing, began when Tissington was saved from the Great Plague, the water of its five wells remaining fresh and cool and crystal clear. Tissington still gives thanks. The wells are decorated each year, and a service is held before each. The decorations are done by hand, with an art handed down for centuries.

Essex too has a festival of thanks, the trial for the Dunmow flitch when every year on August Bank Holiday married couples go to the little village to claim a flitch of bacon for having "repented not in thought any time." The couple proved most harmonious takes home the bacon.

This custom has lost its origin in time. But tradition has it to be the tender story of a young noble, long and straight of hair, and a lovely peasant girl.

* *

The nobleman was one of the young Fitzwalters. Passing through the village of Dunmow he was attracted by the blazing beauty of a peasant's daughter. He returned disguised as a peasant and worked upon the land. In this guise he wooed and won. But at first he dared not tell his family of his attachment, for marriage so far below his rank might not be legalized.

Eventually the two went together to the Prior of Dunmow. To him they told their story, saying they had not repented but continued "true in thought as when they joined hands in holy quire." The Prior not only gave them his blessing but also his gammon of bacon as well, as a token. And Fitzwalter and his bride went proudly to the young knight's Norman domain.

Some yearly festivals continue still whose roots spread even further back than the conquering Norman, into the age of the Viking. Far north in Britain, on the coast of the stormy Shetland Islands, the coming of spring is celebrated each year exactly as it was by fair-haired Scandinavian sailors, far away and home-fond, some 1500 years ago—the Up-Helly-Aa festival.

On the last night of January the call of the bugle reverberates over Lerwick. Three hundred men, masked and each carrying a blazing torch, follow a replica of a Norse galley to the head of the breakwater. The galley, manned by Vikings and commanded by Guizer Jarl, master of ceremonies, resplendent in coat of mail, is rowed to the pier-head.

There the crew leap out and the 300 followers throw their torches into the ship as it drifts, deserted, out to sea. Then the fiery hulk glims red in the blackness of the night and the northerners feel the Vikings among them again. Not "once-upon-a-time," but now.

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A VILLAGE SKIPS TO AN ANCIENT TUNE
Dancing in the Streets in the Old Cornish Town of Helston.

Another View of War Debts

A Veteran of Vimy, the Somme and Hill 70 Soliloquizes on the Seeming Absurdity of Indebtedness to Destruction

By An Old Soldier

THOSE WHO TALK learnedly upon the subject call them war debts. I cannot, somehow, conceive of the vast sums expended in the insane destruction of the World War as being in any sense indebtedness. This in spite of such political sophistries, which emanate from economic ignorance, as "They borrowed it, didn't they? Well, let them pay it back."

The question of war debts goes deeper than that, very much deeper. War debts were rather well summed up by the light remark which I overheard from the lips of a British officer on the Vimy front. The officer, newly over from England, was watching the futile shelling of a German plane by our anti-aircraft guns. A brother officer remarked as they watched that the shells used by that particular gun cost one pound sterling each.

The British officer continued to watch. And as he watched he counted the white puffs that mushroomed out against the sky from the bursting shells. When he had counted he shrugged his shoulders and said lightly, "Well, there goes my share in the war debts."

I marched through hundreds of miles of desolation during my years of service on the western front. I saw plains of desolation with but the shattered remnants of walls protruding from the earth here and there. And I was told that here had stood a great city. Somewhere millions of wage earners had invested their savings to buy guns and explosives that a thriving city should be utterly destroyed. When all the arguments are expended, when all the bickerings and recriminations have been heard and handled, there remains one unanswerable fact: *"There went the share of those investors in war debts."*

Marching into the Somme in the summer of 1916 my company paused for a rest by the roadside. As we rested I idly watched a gang of laborers who were building a road. They were digging up bricks and stones from the roadside, where no wall or stick remained above the surface. Then it dawned upon me suddenly what they were doing. These men were digging up the bricks and stones from which a village had been built, to make a highway for the guns to pass to destroy more villages and towns.

How much of the world's savings it took to demolish that town, to reduce it from streets of human habitations to a heap of rubble from which to draw road-building material, no one will ever know. It would be interesting, if it were possible, to isolate that particular item of war debts and ascertain just whose money backed the destruction and try to figure how to pay it back.

One night on Hill 70, I cowered in a shattered bit of trench while the German guns swept us with a deadly hail from dusk to dawn. The hill itself was swept clean of anything that resembled life. There was no blade of green on its whole ravaged expanse. It was crisscrossed with barbed wire entanglements and the crumbling slots of trenches and strewn with abandoned equipment—untold sums of money in that item alone. It was estimated after the engagement that the German guns had belched 20,000 shells upon that shattered hill in an attempt to retake it from the allies—millions of dollars' worth of destruction. How many shells the allies expended in taking it from the Germans I have never heard. Certainly there must have been another huge sum involved. Who, I ask in all good faith, can be expected to pay again the money thrown away in the insanity of that campaign?

In 1917 I, with a companion, went into a quiet sector of the line near the outskirts of Lens. We were soldiers bent on a most unwarlike mission. We were going to gather strawberries. We found the place, a long street of what had been miners' cottages. Now they were but long rows of disconsolate wrecks, leaning awry, the light of day streaming through the shattered roofs, the brick walls breached by gaping shell holes. In the yards at the back we found the strawberries, luscious, ripe fruit, the result of the loving care that had gone into their cultivation. And around every yard was a fringe of rose bushes, their blossoms now rapidly going back to the wild state. Nothing I saw in all the war had a more saddening effect than the sight of those desolate houses and gardens, bereft of all care and manifestation of affection in the nightmare of war.

To rebuild those cottages and make lovely those gardens men must return to sanity and by the work of their hands make them habitable once more. Is it to be expected that anyone could again pay the staggering sums that were expended in the mere act of destruction?

The world in those years was suffering from a temporary lapse of sanity. Men, struggling in the grip of a nightmare, did hideous things. And who was the more responsible, the man who pulled the lanyard on a howitzer, the international banker who floated the loans for the manufacture of guns and shells and uniforms, or the equally misguided investor who placed the savings of years in the hands of the munition makers? I, who witnessed so much of this desolation, who walked unwittingly into the nightmare, am able to make no clear differentiation.

If today a man in the grip of a nightmare were to set fire to his house which contained all the goods he possessed, his act would be properly evaluated. If in the ensuing conflagration the whole town in which he lived were reduced to ashes, his fellow townsmen, surveying the ruins and taking into consideration the mental condition of the culprit, would be forced to arrive at but one conclusion. The town was destroyed. To place the blame on the incendiary might relieve their purely human indignation. But to rebuild the town they would have to forget their anger and go to work.

Having built the town, of what use trying to collect from the man who had started the fire? All his goods had been lost in the flames. He might, by diligent application to his business upon the return of his sanity, be able to replace once more that which he himself had lost. But to consider holding him responsible for the cost of rebuilding the whole town would be manifestly ridiculous. The just claims of innocent men, their indignation or understandable wrath would cut no figure. Economic common sense would tell them that what they desired was out of the question. Heated arguments and recriminations of politicians who desired to gain by inflaming these men with a sense of the injustice done them might cause bitter feelings to persist for years. But the economic fact would remain untouched.

This is the parallel of the World War. The world, plunged into a nightmare, wrought endless havoc. Men poured their savings into the conflagration thinking that in this way they were aiding in extinguishing it. These savings went into the making of more guns and ammunition to belch destruction into fresh towns and cities, to lay waste more fields and cause horrible human anguish and loss.

Having come out of the nightmare of war, men still cling to the fallacy of indebtedness. The war-torn fields of Europe have been restored. The towns and villages have been rebuilt. Into all this has gone the work of men's hands, the determination to make habitable once more the desolate places. There have been much hard work and thrift. All this is logical. But to imagine that those who started the conflagration or who fanned it to fresh fury can be required to pay for it again in dollars and cents is but further clinging to insanity.

It is this added nightmare of disordered thinking that is vexing a weary world today. For some strange reason men refused to face the fact that the money paid for guns, ammunition, men and equipment and ships is gone up in smoke, that the bounties of peace can never be turned back to pay for the havoc of war. That bounty is for the present, to carry on progress, not to keep open the scars of war.

There was much dishonest thinking back of the financing of the World War. Men put their savings into destruction and were told that they would be paid dividends. Yet destruction never pays dividends. No man in possession of his sanity would invest his hard-earned money in a corporation which openly stated that its sole purpose was to destroy. Men would know that from such an investment could come only loss and grief. And yet that is what the investors who placed their money in war loans were doing.

The only fair way to finance such an undertaking as war would be to levy the costs of war in direct taxes and confiscation of money. For, once placed in explosives, there is but one end to that money. There would be few wars financed if this method were followed instead of deluding investors with the promise of interest and final and full repayment.

But, since this course was not followed, sooner or later the fact must be faced that the money invested was thrown away in destruction. How long the recriminations and bickerings shall last will be governed by the length of time it takes the nations to face this actuality.

Illustrations by Dwight C. Sturges

"THERE GOES MY SHARE IN THE WAR DEBTS!"

Artisans of the Pueblo Potteries

Marie and Julian Martinez, Indian Craftsmen From New Mexico, Follow the Trail to the World's Fair to Display Their Skill in Making Lustrous Black Earthenware

By Margaret Root Zahler

MARIE MARTINEZ, a modest Pueblo Indian woman, whose lustrous black pottery has crept onto the shelves of noted museums, was honored this month with the achievement medal of the Indian Council Fire, the first Indian woman to receive it.

Her discovery, with her husband Julian, some 15 years ago of a new way to decorate and fire black pottery is now bearing fruit. It has turned her little pueblo of San Ildefonso, in the valley of the Rio Grande, from an agricultural village to one in which pottery is molded in every home and the monetary income of the 200-odd inhabitants is far greater than these Indians had ever expected.

Even San Ildefonso's sons, who formerly went to seek their jobs and fortune elsewhere, now stay right at home to swell the output of pottery, which is fast becoming world famous. Since it is not according to the Indian code of ethics for Indian men to make pottery, they have consented to paint the designs. Many a pueblo, therefore, now has a mother or sister or daughter molding the gobs of clay into shapely bowls while the husbands or sons or brothers sketch the symbolic Indian patterns.

For this feat of turning an art into an industry, of teaching others the discovery which she herself might have kept secret, Marie was honored by the Indian Council Fire, a national organization whose object is to promote good will between the Indians and the whites.

Yes, things are looking up for Marie and Julian since the days when he was janitor in a museum in Santa Fe cleaning the floors and working in the boiler room. Then Marie, with a papoose on her back, used to linger around looking admiringly at the collections of pottery while she waited for Julian to finish his sweeping.

Now the demand is growing for the black bowls with the signature "Marie & Julian" scratched with a stone on the bottom of each piece. Marie is urged on to make the bowls ever more symmetrical and perfect, and Julian, too, spends less and less time in the alfalfa field and more and more painting canvases and decorating the famous pottery.

Little affected by the crowds of tourists who now drive over the sandy arroyas to San Ildefonso to see the potters working, Marie, who is a full-blood Tewan Indian, very modest and unpretentious, goes about her household duties with little concern. They might find her molding a bowl, but again she might be sewing dresses, cooking meals or whitewashing the interior of her home at festival times.

Sometimes they catch sight of her and Julian just returning from the foot of the Black Mesa. Several times a week they start off on foot for this favored spot where they find moist red clay, the kind most suited to their work. They dig it out with little axes, pack it into burlap bags and then come treading home carrying on their backs the wherewithal for making another batch of bowls.

Or again strangers might glimpse their colorful clothes in a wagon as Marie and Julian go lumbering down the valley of the Rio Grande to a special place where they get their blue sand to mix with the clay. At festival time Marie looks very regal wrapped in her hand-woven blanket of black and white swung over her colorful dress. Then she wears moccasins and leggings of spotlessly white buckskin. Her arms and neck have a profusion of turquoise and silver jewelry.

Twice a week some 18 Indian girls sit on the floor in a circle in her home, while the master potter teaches them the art of their ancestors which may some day mean their bread and butter.

Occasionally travelers are fortunate enough to find Marie kneeling before a little box—her only work table—and turning inanimate clay into symmetrical, artistic bowls. Her only tools, a little stone and some pieces of a gourd like small shells. Sitting back on her heels or bending over the box, she works with as much attention as a child absorbed in making mud pies.

Her straight black hair is caught into a knot on the back of her neck and bound round and round with green yarn frayed at the ends and dangling like little plumes. Heavy long bangs reach beyond her eyebrows. Her working clothes, which she makes on her own sewing machine, are brightly colored and often flowered. She has a knack of catching the material over one shoulder and under the other, leaving the figured blouse cropping out above.

Marie takes a handful of moist clay, squeezes it, pats and flattens it out between her palms into a flat disk. A smile creeps across her bronze face as though she already could see the curved and glossy sides of the black bowl she would fashion.

A potter's wheel is unknown to Marie. She just puts this first flat piece of clay on a saucer and then begins building up the sides by adding strip after strip of clay like long strings of dough. After the bowl is given a liquid wash of a red mixture and rubbed with a stone for an hour until it has a red glaze, it goes to Julian.

Julian, the master painter of Indian design, sits on a low stool with his knees stuck up before him. His hair falls in two thin braids over his flowered blouse, which is tucked into his blue "store" overalls. Inserting one hand in a bowl which he rests on his knee, Julian paints with the other with great accuracy and care, entirely free hand, having a host of different designs at his command. For his brush he uses the spear of the yucca plant, found on the desert. By chewing the end of the grass, he frays it out to form a brush.

Now comes the part of the art which is their special discovery, and which started them on the path to fame. Pottery bowls had been made before, of course. For centuries back the Pueblo Indians turned out bowls but they were mostly kitchen pots. Even black pottery had been made but when it was fired the design disappeared in the process.

For years Marie and Julian experimented and finally discovered that by making a paint from white clay mixed with the juice of the bee weed plant, and using it for the designs, the pattern stayed on through firing.

If fired only two hours in cow or sheep dung and cedar chips the bowls came out red, but by smothering them for six hours longer the Indian experimenters discovered that the bowls turned black with a very high glossy surface. Against this brilliance the painted pattern stood out like a dull black etching. This is their contribution to ceramic art.

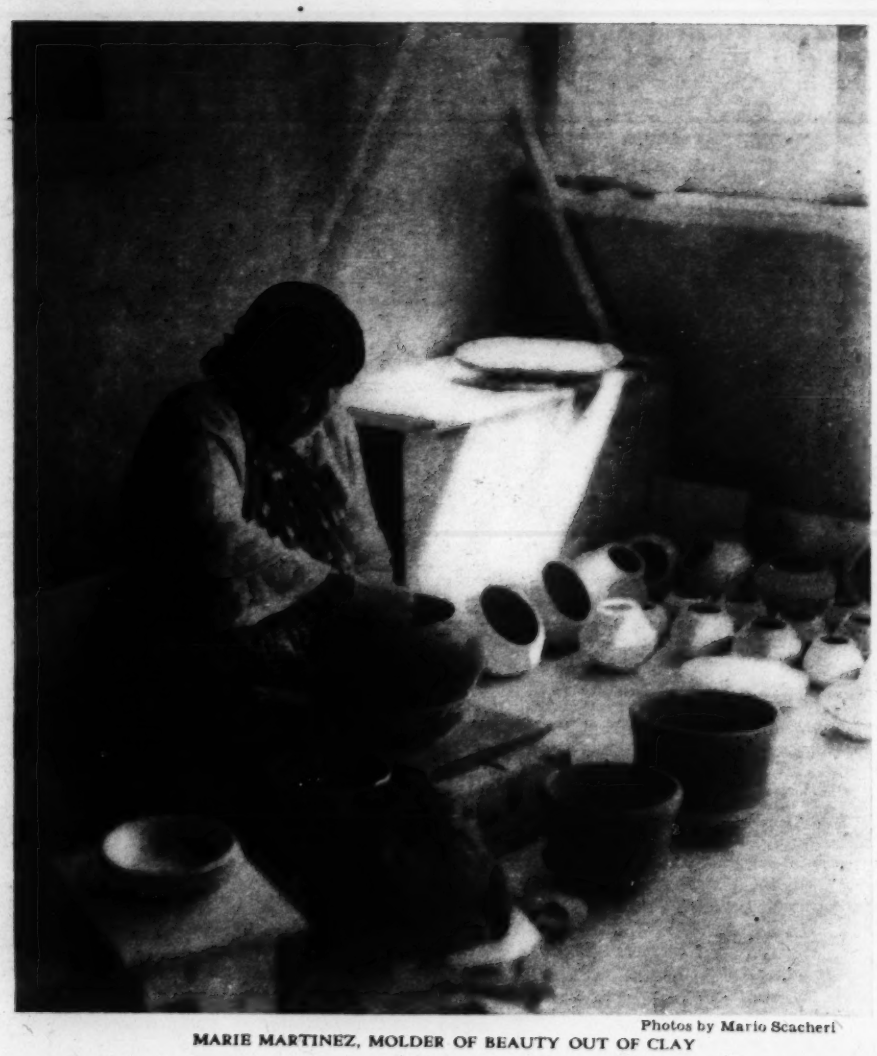
When I first talked to Marie, she and Julian were demonstrating their pottery making at the world's fair in Chicago. Though they had refused many requests and invitations before to come out of New Mexico and show their art, this time, through the influence of Mrs. James Waller Marshall, they finally decided to venture forth.

To ward off any tinge of homesickness they brought along Anna, Marie's sister. They even sent for their 18-year-old son Juan Diega, who had just finished high school, thinking he would enjoy a vacation in the big city. Though young Juan had a white man's hair cut and his white man's suit of clothes, he stayed only two weeks. Too many people, he thought, and soon he was on a train headed for the peace and quiet of the Southwest.

Julian had never been outside his native state. He cringed and shrank at the bigness of Lake Michigan. After a few trips around the fair and rides on escalators and elevators in department stores he settled down with Marie to their job of molding and decorating their bowls in a pueblo specially constructed for them in the Haeger pottery exhibit.

"Yes, we kept it a secret one year,"

(Continued on Page 14)



Photos by Mario Scacheri

MARIE MARTINEZ, MOLDER OF BEAUTY OUT OF CLAY

JULIAN, HER HUSBAND AND HELPER

"Give Us a King"

When Doubt and Discouragement Beset the Economic Course of Democracies, Nations Turn to Dictatorships Which Endanger the Expression of Man's True Individuality

By Eyre Sandford Carter

"GIVE US A KING," the Israelites clamored about three thousand years ago, and the cry is being taken up by nation after nation today as discouragement spreads with the apparent failure of democracy to solve the complicated problems, mainly economic rather than political, which beset modern governments. There is, of course, a superficial difference; except in Serbia and possibly now in Bulgaria kingship has latterly been shorn of most of its authority, and a new label has been invented for the old medicine; men call for a leader. Signor Mussolini, as the *Duce*, was the first to give the word the status of an official national title, but he left it to the more academically-minded Germans to reduce it to a system—*das Führer-prinzip*, or the "leader-principle."

This Nordic concept is worth examination if only because it may be accepted uncritically, as a sort of magic formula, by citizens of other countries who do not pause to ask themselves whether it is well adapted to their own mentality as it appears to be to the race which evolved it. Here is a brief statement, taken from a National-Socialist publication, the Deutscher Arbeitsdienst für Volk und Heimat: "In leadership the task of primary importance is that of creating new human beings. The fundamental laws of Nordic being are aristocratic. (*Aristos* means 'the best' and *kratein* means 'to rule.') Honesty, struggle, loyalty, faith, justice, being laws essential to the existence of the community, are entrusted to the 'best' of the community, to the man who understands their deepest meaning and out of it is able to show the community the way. Hence there cannot be more than one leader. Unity can only be preserved by one man, honesty only by the most honest, struggle only by the strongest fighter and victor over others, loyalty only by the most loyal, faith only by the one nearest God and justice only by the most just."

With this concept, and its practical exemplification in the events occurring in Germany on June 30 of this year, we may contrast the picture of Abraham Lincoln just before the presidential election of 1864. His first term of office, heavy with the responsibility of a conflict accepted in the defense of the two great principles of unity and liberty, was closing in an atmosphere of despondency. He knew that the strong and courageous leadership which he had given and could continue to give in politics was as necessary as that which General Grant was giving in the field. But he was prepared to take the risk, which seemed almost a certainty, of that leadership passing to another, rather than deprive his fellow citizens of their freedom to choose their leader. And gloriously was his confidence in democracy justified by the event.

* * *

Today, of course, Herr Hitler maintains that he, too, bases his ascendancy upon popular choice. But the vital point lies in the means by which the people exercise their choice. Here is one method, gleaned from the German article already quoted: "(The leader's) code is: *I* must determine the future. The influence of the leader is, as it were, the flowing of his spirit into a lake—the soul of the nation—there to produce a series of ripples. Thus, the superior influence of the leader creates emotion in the mass as the result of his will. His followers are under his spell. . . . They follow him blindly, because the spell holds them together. And they never inquire into the motives behind the actions of the leader, because between leader and followers feeling is the link, and never reason."

Of course the argument in favor of this type of leadership is that it alone makes possible the rapid executive decisions, backed by mass acceptance, which are necessitated by the complicated nature of modern political and economic conditions. Democracy, if it is to survive, must answer this challenge, must clear itself from the charges of ineptitude and vacillation, of indecision and corruption, to which defects in the parliamentary system have given some weight. For unless democracy does establish its own answer, it may find that the inexorable logic of events has placed it in the grip of a system of thought which, though essentially incompatible with individual liberty and self-determination, does present an attractive surface of organized and efficient achievement.

Illustration by Edith Emerson

"MEN CALL FOR A LEADER"

It may be urged that the concept of leadership already presented is a purely Germanic one, possibly adapted to its native soil, but unsuitable for propagation abroad. The same sort of thing was said a few years ago by Signor Mussolini in his declaration that Fascism was an Italian product "not for export." But the seeds of Fascism have apparently floated pollen-wise into receptive or unguarded fields across the Alps. Is the "leader-principle" also trying to find lodgment abroad? This question becomes easy to answer if two things are remembered. One is that the despotic tendencies of egotism, aggression and emotionalism present themselves as universal aspects of the human mind. The other is that "a nation gets the government that it deserves"; in other words, the chief executive and legislative institutions of a country will reflect the mode of thought expressed by its citizens in their more intimate groupings.

There are, for example, two ways of running a sports club, a literary society, or a chamber of commerce. One is for the members to take an active part, by initiating proposals and discussing them intelligently, in settling their joint affairs in a spirit of real coöperation. The other is to "leave it to the chairman," and to create an appearance of unanimity by voting their unthinking support to measures in which they have really contributed nothing.

* * *

The first method makes the clubroom and its committees the nurseries of government; it trains the individual in that self-discipline and sense of responsibility which enable him in turn to face the larger issues of public affairs and to guide his fellow citizens wisely; and it distributes the burden of a nation's problems over a larger number of willing helpers. In proportion as this principle can be extended to factory and workshop, store and office, through reasonable consultation between the management and the workers, democracy will become a reality in everyone's life; more than that, it will bear its true meaning—government by the whole of the people acting as a unit.

The second alternative, to allow progressive measures to be entirely planned and carried through from above, frequently gives the impression of speedy advance, and therefore of efficiency. But a decision is not necessarily sound just because it is quickly taken, and the effect of depriving the rank and file of exercising initiative and judgment was well described by Signor N. O. Corbino, who, speaking to the Italian Senate in January, 1934, referred to the tendency of Italians to turn to the *Duce* for the solution of all their difficulties, and said: "Let me deplore the spread of such a habit which might even give rise to a generation of individuals averse either by laziness or by fear from assuming the necessary responsibility. The fact that the Chief becomes every day bigger should not authorize the Italians to make themselves every day smaller."

Democracy's alternative to the domination of an individual will, supported though it be by the emotionally produced assent of the masses, has so far been to emphasize the "will of the majority," and that is why democracy has not yet reached full fruition. Mere numbers, relying on the same foundation of the human will, do not suffice to establish the best government, the government of good will. In fact, numbers often spell weakness and uncertainty, for, as Bernard Shaw says in "The Apple Cart," "One man that has a mind and knows it can always beat ten men that haven't and don't." Democracy will gather strength in proportion as it obeys the Apostle Paul's injunction to "let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Unity of purpose cannot be achieved on the basis of the strongest or the humanly "best" personality, but on the progressive realization by each member of the community of his true individuality as governed by the universal Principle of all good.

* * *

It is not then a question of the superiority of the one most honest, or most loyal, or most just man, but of the general manifestation of these and kindred qualities by himself and his fellow citizens alike. The leader's example should be their inspiration, but he should not do their work for them, however great may be the temptation to "get something done." That community advances most rapidly toward the goal of ultimate perfection whose members willingly and intelligently undertake their several responsibilities, and by learning to be faithful over a few things qualify to be made rulers over many things. That is the best way of throwing up the executive and subordinate leadership which human conditions demand, and it is the democratic way.

There can be no jealousy, no rivalry, no struggle for supremacy where all are animated by the spirit described in an utterance of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, whose qualities as a leader are so veiled by his natural modesty and altruism that they are overlooked or even denied by some until a moment of crisis brings them out. He has said, "It makes very little difference whether a man is driving a tramcar or sweeping the streets, or being Prime Minister, if he only brings to the service of the people of his country everything that is in him and performs it for the sake of mankind."

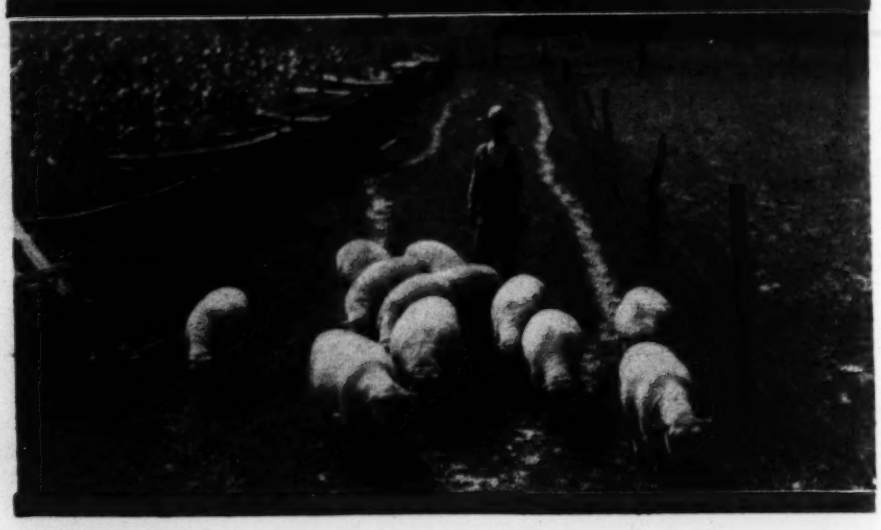
That spirit of devotion to the common good is what held Britain steady in 1926 through the general strike, a dangerous experiment that tested the solidarity of a nation and was watched as a portent by an anxious world. It is the conscious or unconscious application to modern politics of the eternal commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy . . . mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." This love is not emotionalism. It demands of those who practice it not a blind obedience to a personal leader but willing coöperation through enlightened understanding. It is the basis of a real, not an artificial, unity between classes and nations. When men acknowledge the divine Mind as the source of all government and seek to substitute God's loving will for the human in their daily relationships, they will certainly evolve a planned economy which will be progressively beneficial and universally acceptable.

Salt, Soda and Shortening, and a 4-H Smile Portend a Happy Rising for a Batch of Graham Muffins.

A Sweet Little Jersey Heifer and a 4-H Farmer From the Dairy Country of the Midwest.

These Little Pigs Never Heard of Market; a Poland China Sow and All the Young Poland Chinas.

A Pair of Chunky Chestnuts That Will One Day Turn the Turf for Their Young 4-H Master.



A Club Member Who Specializes in Sheep Out in Abe Lincoln's Split-Rail Country.

David

How a Smiling Army of a

SOMETHING GRAND HAS BEEN happening on the farms of the United States at the very time that agriculture seemed to be going through its most trying experiences. A national organization of farm youngsters, begun in a small way some 20 years ago, has grown strikingly in numbers and enthusiasm during the last few difficult years until today these organized 4-H Club boys and girls may well be regarded as an army of Davids battling the much-advertised Goliath, called Farm Problems.

A pink-cheeked, smiling army of 1,000,000 youngsters is this which goes out under the emblem of a four-leaf clover. All over the land these 4-H Club children are learning better ways of doing things on the farm, whether it be raising pigs, canning peaches or keeping accounts, and they are having great fun in the bargain.

Of almost spontaneous origin in different sections of the country in the early years of the century, 4-H Club work has grown at an increasingly rapid rate until today sees it at its peak, with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges giving it earnest support as a most valuable aid in spreading the practical knowledge they have to give.

The pledge, from which the 4-H Clubs take their name, gives a hint of the ideals of this organization:

"I pledge
"My Head to clearer thinking,
"My Heart to greater loyalty,
"My Hands to larger service and
"My Health to better living,
"For my club, my community and my country."

In this idealism, and in some other respects, 4-H Club work resembles Scouting and other activities of city children. It offers much jolly club life and many incentives for learning to do things well. But there is one big difference and this point may offer hints to city people interested in the welfare

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New Deal and His 11-Year-Old Owner Who Coaxed Him Into the International Junior Grand Championship at Chicago.

Wide World

avids Under the Four-H Banner

Army of a Million Boys and Girls From the Farm Homes of America Are Fulfilling the Pledge of Larger Service to Their Club, Community and Country

By Dorothea Kahn

of youth. Four-H Club work brings boys and girls into direct contact with government and state experts in the field of their future vocations. It gives them the guidance not only of some 80,000 volunteer leaders, but of the nation's own trained advisers in farming and home making.

While many thousands of city boys are wondering what they are going to do when they get out of school, these club members are already tackling the tough problems of their future business—agriculture—with a skill and zest that their less-trained parents sometimes lack. And what they may do in the near future, when more and more of these club-educated youngsters have farms and families of their own, is something cheerful to speculate upon.

Valuable as are the experiences of Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Girl Reserves in the education of future home makers, these organizations do not attempt to teach home making professionally. When city girls enter into projects involving domestic arts, they must learn from their own mothers or from other members of their own community whose practices may be far below the best modern standards. But the 4-H Club girl, taught to can tomatoes, remodel her room, and make her own wardrobe by the government's experienced home demonstration agent whose headquarters is the state college of agriculture, is quite likely to learn better methods than her mother and her mother's friends ever knew. She therefore finds herself with a rôle to play in her community; she becomes a pioneer of better home making.

One of the 4-H Club activities is for girls and boys to form "demonstration teams," usually consisting of pairs skilled in some home or farm art, and to go about the countryside explaining to others what they have learned by actually doing it. Girls in canning demonstration teams in the last few years have frequently gone before groups of mothers of families on relief to show them how to preserve for future use the fruit and vegetables given them in the summer. Others have given demonstrations before their own mothers and friends, while teams of boys have brought before adult farmers the most approved methods of farming as developed in the state college experiment station, information not otherwise so easy to spread to the people whom it is intended to benefit.

One could give innumerable examples of cases in which 4-H Club boys and girls have been pioneers in better ways of doing things and have thereby helped increase their father's income or lightened their mother's household load. Great numbers of farm girls, for example, have enrolled in "room improvement projects," endeavoring to make their own rooms attractive with resources at hand and the smallest possible cash expenditures.

Taught fundamentals of interior decorating by their club advisers, they have learned to reclaim discarded furniture from attics and bring out the hidden beauties of fine old woods. It took much figuring and a great deal of strenuous rubbing for an Iowa farm girl to convert an antiquated sewing machine belonging to her grandmother into a drop leaf table for her own room, but when she had finished she had a piece of furniture which the whole family treasured for its association as well as its handsome appearance. Other girls, unable to find old furniture in their attics, learned how to convert orange crates into smart dressing tables with the help of hammer, saw and cretonne.

One thing leads to another, and in many cases girls who start improving their own rooms end by freshening up the whole house and perhaps even enlisting brother and father in a landscaping job for the yard. What such efforts have meant for the morale of the farm family can be understood when it is recalled that in many homes there was no cash for new things. Of course, even homemade improvements sometimes call for the purchase of supplies, but club members were able to meet this contingency. Lillie Rose Kiehlbauch, of Tyndall, S. D., national winner in the room improvement contests last year, traded a bushel of barley and a duck for a carpenter's work on a book shelf. She herself refinished a walnut chair which was her great-grandmother's and a discarded washstand which now serves as her desk. D'Esta Wyman, of Aline, Okla., state winner, also bartered to get materials, and they were of the simplest, such as jute sacks to make rugs.

While room improvement, canning and sewing are the chief projects for girls, in these days of equal rights it is not surprising to find feminine 4-H Club members belonging to pig clubs, calf clubs and other divisions supposedly masculine. Girls compete with their brothers in almost every line of farm activity, and occasionally win national honors, as in the case of a girl sheep club member last year, who won sweepstakes at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

In farm management, however, boys still take the lead. Through 4-H Club activities, many youngsters are learning matters as important to the family livelihood as soil conservation, proper testing of seed corn, and keeping farm accounts so that farming may be carried on more profitably. The value of such training to the whole community is illustrated in the story of Waino Kortemaki, as related by Mr. Guy L. Noble, secretary of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. Waino, a 19-year-old Finnish youth of Carlton County, Minn., lived in a community of Finnish farmers, few of whom could speak English and whose agricultural practices were primitive. Somehow Waino became interested in 4-H Club work. The first stir in the community came when Waino applied his 4-H Club instruction to raising potatoes. Waino raised better potatoes than the neighbors and sold them easily. Farmers became interested, and began to drop in to see Waino's fertilized plots.

Pretty soon changes were evident in the farming practices of the township, according to Mr. Noble. First the boy's father adopted some of the new practices, then neighbors. They began to feed balanced rations, put lime on alfalfa ground, fertilize potatoes, rotate crops, keep costs on their operations. Eventually, through Waino's influence, the entire Finnish neighborhood found contact with the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. Similar stories could be told in every region where 4-H Club members are active.

One could measure results of club work by a number of yardsticks. There is, for one thing, the material output of club members. In 1931, the last year for which official figures are available, club members who reported, raised products valued at $22,967,000. They raised 2,000,000 head of poultry, canned 6,250,000 jars of fruit, cultivated 158,452 gardens, and so on. Through the cooperation of business men and others, great numbers of club members went on prize trips to state fairs and national congresses, and if one were given to statistics, one might figure out the many thousands of miles traveled by club members.

It is the intangible results, however, that are most important. Through club work, a million young people are being given an opportunity, in the formative years of their lives, to get started in their future vocation, not through an artificial classroom training but through actual experience and under guidance of experts. While they are enjoying the social contacts of club life, they are being initiated into the satisfaction that comes from work skillfully done and

(Continued on page 13)

-Year-Old
Into the
nd Cham-
go.
World

A Trio of Chicago Show Winners in a National Contest for the "H" Which Means, "My Health to Better Living."

Wide World

King of the Corn Country With Samples of the Golden Ears He Grows in the Good Brown Earth of Indiana.

Live Stock Photo Co.

Queen of the 4-H Canners, a Bloom From an Oklahoma Farm. She Has Preserved More Than 6000 Jars of Food.

Wide World

Among the New Books

Home From Soviet Travel

Modern Russia, by Cicely Hamilton. Published by E. P. Hutton. Price $2.75.

EVERY VISITOR TO RUSSIA is a potential author. There is no country on earth which evinces so much critical commentary, prompts comparisons, encourages analysis. The traveler who hitherto visited foreign lands for novelty or edification has found himself immersed in economic discussion, social theory and even prophecy. There is no doubt a visit to Russia is a rousing experience and often the books written shed more light on the author than on the subject, for each person brings his own measuring rod.

Miss Cicely Hamilton has written "Modern Russia," bringing knowledge to bear concerning the historical background. She is an experienced traveler with eyes trained to see the pertinent. She has amassed a great deal of material, some of which she jotted down from first hand observation, some conveyed through the service of guides. Whatever she has seen she has related clearly, and then she has ventured her opinion.

The changes in social and political life in Russia are so fundamental that the outsider—although he may come determined not to see what is offered—cannot help visiting institutions, factories and resorts. The author has tried to give credit where it is due, never losing sight of the lacuna which may lie between theory and practice. She often quotes the remark of a Russophile, exaggerated for enthusiasm, and then disqualifies it by some personal observation. The heat of fanaticism is tempered by the coolness of objective calculation. In many instances one is inclined to think Miss Hamilton crosses swords with incompetents. Her contention would be more valuable if she took up argument with someone who is her equal, or superior, intellectually.

There are a number of chapters, one on government, another on travel, another on the family, another on the revolt against God. On the whole, the picture presented of life in the Soviet Union is not hopeful; the author sees rather a trend toward deterioration.

Anyone who has visited Russia can match her stories, and add a few others, though whether they agree with her deductions is another matter. Some of us would be inclined to withhold evidence which came as hearsay. The gossipy record, "somebody told me this," and "I have heard that," proves a bit flimsy in a book, and would hardly do even in light journalistic impressions.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Buccaneers in Darien

A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America, by Lionel Wafer; edited by L. E. Elliott Joyce. Oxford: The Hakluyt Society. £1 11s. 6d.

LITTLE IS KNOWN of the author of this curious book beyond what can be found in it. It appears he was with the English buccaneers in the West Indies and Pacific between the years 1680 and 1688 and went with them as a surgeon. Why a young surgeon, who at the age of 17 had made one respectable voyage to Malay and had gone out on his second voyage to visit a brother in Jamaica, should have joined a band of men against whom, as he was later to find, the hand of authority was hard, is unknown.

Love of adventure, the desire to make a fortune, may explain it quite simply. Or perhaps the fascination of the personality of William Dampier, a man of much higher imagination and capacities than his companions, won the young man. Whatever the reason, Wafer sailed with Sharp and Dampier; and he might have remained a mere name in a learned society's Campeche Bay dossier, but for the fact that in 1699 he published an account of the country he had seen and the story of four months' stay with the Cuna Indians—a narrative which, with all the glamour of ancient maps, contemporary illustration and scholarly apparatus, is now republished. Wafer's view of his exploits seems to have been a modest one; he is far more concerned to give the fullest information about Darien, its scene, its fauna, flora and people; and his contemporaries at once saw the importance of his book.

* * *

Wafer's adventures began at an interesting period in American history. The Spanish monopoly had been broken. The English and the French had won their foothold both in the north and the south. But the tolerated piracy of the Elizabethans, with the Spaniard in the traditional part of "fair game," had grown into buccaneering, and the buccaneer's hand was against anybody and everybody. The trade was a pest; but in a genuine sense, the buccaneers were often explorers. As Mrs. Elliott Joyce points out, too, their origin lies in the political divisions of Europe which the colonies partook in, rather than in economic causes.

Comparing exploitation methods that were officially sanctioned with the sort that the buccaneers practiced, the difference seems academic. It is a choice between two anarchies. In defense of Wafer, fortunately, it can be said that there was a scientific side to his interests.

* * *

Chance made him an anthropologist. For it happened that Dampier had a buccaneers' quarrel with Sharp and left him to march across Darien. Wafer was in the party. Almost immediately Wafer was disabled and was left behind in an Indian village with two companions. The Indians were hostile at first. (Wafer recalls how one of the Englishmen comforted them by translating extempore passages from the Greek Testament.) The reason for the Indian hostility was that the rainy season was at its tempestuous height, and although during this period they did not leave their villages, Dampier had insisted on taking some of their number away as guides. Wafer and his companions were therefore treated as hostages and prisoners and were only saved from revenge by the intervention of Lacenta, the chieftain. The guides returned at last and well-rewarded. Wafer ingratiated himself with Lacenta by his medical skill, and from that time he was the chieftain's close companion; indeed only by promising to marry his daughter when she was old enough could Wafer get away.

He stayed for four months and studied the people faithfully. They were known as the Cunas, and the interesting thing is, as an appendix to this book explains, that from Wafer's time until this day, they have changed very little, if at all.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Windsor Quarterly, formerly published at Hartland Four Corners, Vermont, has been taken over by Commonwealth College, at Mena, Ark. It will continue under the editorship of Frederick B. Maxham and Irene Merrill, publishing short stories and poetry.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

It Seemed a Good Mystery at the Time

EVIDENTLY IT'S NO GOOD our trying to write thrillers on our holidays . . . Since returning to our desk we have received five letters solving our "Transcontinental Mystery Story" . . . From Baltimore, Mr. LeRoy T. Feeser writes:

"I believe I can solve the mysterious story Mr. L. A. Sloper writes in your issue of August 23rd, under the column headed Bookman's Travels.

"The gentleman who appeared on the platform of the observation car at Medicine Hat, Alberta, was most likely a Division Engineer or Track Supervisor of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It being a difficult matter for these supervising officers to communicate with their track foremen and other maintenance of way employees, they jot down their observations on paper of things needed to be done, and toss the paper to their track foremen and other maintenance of way employees as the 'Limited' train proceeds on its way without making local station stops. By referring to the 'Pocket List of Railroad Officials' Mr. Sloper could have learned the name of the mysterious stranger.

"However, the story is a good one, but to one engaged in railroad transportation it is not so mysterious. Maybe you might be so kind as to pass this on to Mr. Sloper with only the kindest intentions on the part of one greatly interested in the Monitor."

* * *

From Medicine Hat itself comes, on a Canadian Pacific letterhead, the following from Mr. J. A. Lauter, Assistant Superintendent:

"I was very much interested in reading Mr. L. A. Sloper's 'Transcontinental Mystery Story.'

"To allay any apprehensions which might prevail in the minds of Mr. Sloper and your readers about the 'Communistic tendencies' of the 'tall, rangy' person with the 'Scandinavian accent,' I wish to say that the man in question is an officer of this company, occupying a position of Roadmaster and attached to the official staff of the Medicine Hat Division of this railway. This man's actions which aroused the interest of Mr. Sloper were not motivated by any intention to disturb the welfare of the country in which he has been for many years a naturalized Canadian citizen. He was simply delivering his instructions to the foremen under his charge with respect to the conduct of their work for the following day."

* * *

And from Jetmore, Kansas, the following blighting message from Mr. C. R. Schiek, resident engineer of the State Highway Commission of Kansas:

"The article Bookman's Travels, in the issue of Aug. 24, amused me not a little. Why the Mystery?

"All railroads have just such men, whose duty it is to cover certain sections of track, and who have charge of the section workers of that division or district. On some roads these men are called assistant superintendents, on others train masters, and possibly other titles on still other roads, but it is up to them to see that the road is maintained in shape for safe and comfortable travel.

"As a stretch of track is reached where his expert and experienced eye detects a low joint or a switch that needs attention, or weeds to be cut or any of the thousand and one things that a section boss must do or have his crew do to hold their jobs, he notes it on a slip of paper, together with the location of it probably referred to the nearest mile-post number, so that the man may go to it at once and make the necessary repairs or other changes desired.

"No mystery at all, just the routine of good railroading and a non-talkative man, a man after my own heart."

Our thanks to these kind if contemptuous correspondents. It's fun to be mystified but it's more fun to have the mystery solved with so little effort.

Rozel's Quest

The Queen's Wigs, by Naomi Royde-Smith. New York: Macmillan. $2.

NAOMI ROYDE-SMITH always sets the stage for her romances with great care and frequently contrives to envelop them in an atmosphere of erudition.

In "The Queen's Wigs," for instance, wherein mystery and adventure in a mythical little European kingdom are united for the entertainment of those who do not wish to take their reading too seriously, there is a somewhat imposing embellishment of museum lore. The tale revolves around the disappearance of the Corymbium Valeria, a wig supposed to have belonged to the Empress Messalina; and not only are there recondite items of information about wigs as far back as Ur of the Chaldees, but there is also an artistic background that sounds both alluring and strange to the layman—modern art represented by a ballroom of black glass, *sur-réaliste* painting, and hexagonal apartments; ancient and medieval art represented by tenth century carved ivory, Martin Schongauer panels, and Dietzenhofer chandeliers.

Devotees of Miss Royde-Smith's novels will be pleased to find in the young heroine a daughter of the chief character in "The Tortoiseshell Cat" of several years back. Rozel Merton, like her mother, was a junior mistress in a girls' school, when she was suddenly summoned by her godmother, the eccentric Winona, Lady Bottomley, who figured in the earlier novel, to join her in the tiny mountain country of Irolya. There, as curator of the collection of wigs belonging to Queen Ariana, Rozel takes part in the search for the Corymbium Valeria, most valuable of all the wigs.

To tell a story that girls and grandmothers can read without a qualm and without mental labor, to fill it with swift, bright, and unfamiliar scenes, to skim the surface of emotions lightly and amuse herself with creating an elaborate background, and to avoid that element of "daring" which entered into some of her earlier novels—these purposes Miss Royde-Smith here dexterously fulfills.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear from time to time on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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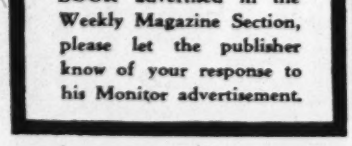

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Growing From Imagination to Demonstration

Science for a New World, planned and arranged by the late Sir J. Arthur Thomson; edited by J. G. Crowther. New York: Harper. $3.75.

AT NO PERIOD in the world's history has the average man thought so highly of the accomplishments of natural science and understood so little of its theory. Such mingled faith and bewilderment are easily accounted for. The world with which the average man is concerned is the "world" of concrete daily experience, in the ordering and developing of which his individual thinking plays a dynamic part. The discoveries of the natural scientists impinge constantly on that world, but in themselves belong to another realm, a realm of pure abstraction. In this realm, utilitarian ends are completely eschewed, and "truth" is no more than the formula which at any time explains most satisfactorily the greatest number of "facts" obtainable by a process of logical abstraction from the available sense data.

* * *

As Prof. Herbert Dingle writes in his fascinating contribution to the present symposium, Astronomy and Scientific Ideas: "We do not now study direct creation so much as the idols of our own conceiving. Where the older astronomer considered a star, we consider 'Eddington's model' or an 'Emdem polytrope.' The universe, of which he spoke with awe, has given place to 'the Einstein world' or 'the de Sitter world,' which is unemotionally thrown on the scrap heap when the 'Lemaitre universe' comes into view. . . . The subject matter of our investigation is not the work of God's fingers but the work of man's imagination."

And in another place the same writer says: "The chief danger of the popularization of science at the present time is that the tentative character of scientific theory may be forgotten." Prof. A. S. Eve in his contribution, The Trend of Physics, makes a statement which it is interesting to couple with the foregoing, declaring of the "laws" of nature that they are "made by man" and can only "in an indirect and improper sense" be transferred from men to nature. "The 'laws,'" he declares, "are summarized by man from past experiences and they can frequently be used to predict probable future events—e. g., an eclipse. They must never be regarded as fixed, certain, inevitable or immutable laws."

* * *

Such an attitude (and it is, of course, the common theoretical attitude since Hume) leads directly to a consideration of causality in nature; and that all-important question, which pokes up its head in most of the papers in the present volume, is specifically and brilliantly treated by Prof. Max Planck, the famous originator of the quantum theory. The indeterminacy of atomic action, which so many people have hailed as proof that there is no rational order in the universe, can be reconciled with such an order, he asserts, by reference to an "ideal mind" which "sees through the laws of nature." An "ideal mind" he sees as the necessary predicate of the fact that "our thoughts can lead us beyond every law of nature known to us, and that we are able to imagine relations which transcend the realm of physics." This is essentially the conclusion reached by the Rev. M. C. D'Arcy, S. J., on neo-Thomist grounds in his peculiarly arresting contribution, "Science and Theology."

It is becoming increasingly clear today that scientist and theologian can meet on common ground in their recognition of the descriptive nature of science and the dynamic function of thought. But that is not enough. Both scientist and theologian look upon thought as operating within a framework of structural relations inherent either in external nature or in the constitution of the human mind. Logically, as Prof. A. E. Heath, writing on Philosophy and Contemporary Science, says, "Our knowledge about structure consists only of the kind of things a blind man could be told about a picture," and therefore an appeal is made from logic to "common-sense experience." But "common sense" accepts as inevitable the limitation of the power of thought by the "laws," either inherent or imposed by the natural order, under which it appears always to have operated.

Such a "common-sense" theory falls far below the uncommon sense of Plato when he wrote of matter as "spurious reason." There is little room in an "ideal mind" for the spurious reason which would make appearance the necessary condition of knowledge. In fact it has been proved often—as it was proved two thousand years ago—that in proportion as appearance is discounted in thought and the "ideal mind" is made the basis of thinking, the evidence before the senses is changed—in many cases so radically that physical law is proved to be no law at all but a universally accepted convention, in no way binding upon liberated thought. Thus men are able not only to *imagine* relations which transcend the realm of physics, as Professor Planck has written, but to *demonstrate* them.

Perhaps it is the contemplation of the concrete, historical function of liberated thought that gives the social sciences, so-called, their greater awareness of the possibilities of human achievement. At any rate, particular interest attaches to the essays on anthropology and sociology by Dr. R. R. Marett and Mr. Christopher Dawson respectively. Tentative as these sciences at present are, and overhopeful in their expectations, they at least furnish pointers to the fundamental conclusion which Dr. Marett has succinctly stated: "Mental energy behaves in the very opposite way to physical energy, which, according to the modern theory, is subject to an inherent degradation. Mind pushes upward from plane to plane, gaining power and radiancy as it develops."

It is perhaps not altogether fair to pluck texts from individual essays and exhibit them as representative points of view. The aims and methods of the distinguished writers of these essays are legion, and their conclusions correspondingly diverse. Besides the contributions already mentioned, especially interesting essays are those on psychology by Dr. C. Lloyd Morgan, geology by the late Dr. John Joly, mathematics by Prof. George D. Birkhoff, and logic by Prof. Antonio Aliotta.

ROBERT PEEL

A Modern Girl Finds Herself

Heart, Be Still, by Isabel Wilder. New York: Coward McCann. $2.

AS SO OFTEN happens, the note on the jacket of Miss Wilder's latest novel does not fairly represent the contents. It is, to be sure, the story of Celia Dunn, her father and mother, and three men who came and went in her life. But the three men are scarcely more than sketched, and two are mere shadows. The villain of the piece is sketched at full length and a rather attractive villain he is too, of the go-getter type, self-centered and ruthless, but winningly gay and honest. Even Professor Dunn is a pastel, whose thoughts we do not learn, except through his relations with others.

The author's preoccupation with Celia is not primarily with her love affairs nor with her psychology. It is with her struggle to make a life of her own, and to become an independent personality instead of a cherished adjunct to a household. That is what keeps us at the book in spite of some stilted handling of conversation, and some awkwardness of style. The struggle is an experience common to many girls of today, from sheltered homes as well as from needy ones, and Miss Wilder feels

ISABEL WILDER

its significance, and tells it well, with sympathetic realism.

Familiar facts are told with pitiless clearness: the tragic subterfuges of the lonely inmates of a dingy but respectable roominghouse to keep up the appearance of days gone by, the dreary routine of evening business classes, scant meals at drug-store counters and cafeterias, the gradual disillusionment of job-hunting, even the slight flares of interest and indifferent advice from people in authority here and there. The reader is glad of the optimism which brings Celia, with competence proved, a measure of success and achievement. Life can never be a disappointment to her, now, no matter what she chooses to do.

The story would bear a little enlargement, a somewhat more deliberate penetration into character.

A Dutch View of India

A Foreigner Looks at India, by P. Staal. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.

DISPASSIONATE TREATMENT is possible for the author of "A Foreigner Looks at India"—first, because he is Dutch, and therefore of a nation that has a colonial policy affecting eastern races; and second, because he has been in consular service, and accordingly belongs to a profession that deals with colonial affairs at first hand. Indeed, Mr. Staal brings a student's apprehension to the question of British rule in India, having actually resided at Calcutta as Consul-General. Nor can there be any cavil regarding the facts of his book, even though concerning many of its conclusions there may be divergent opinions. Dispassionate enough he can be, when dealing with religions, caste, history and recent political developments; but it is clear that he has not much faith in the setting up of democratic institutions along western lines for a people whose history is a long record of autocratic government. On the political side of the question, he envisages more and more conferences and talk between British and Indians; but he comes to the conclusion that the Indians will never be able to "talk the British out of India." He gives no consideration to the aspect of things which may emerge as the generations pass—that India will eventually be her own mistress and a contented partner in a British Commonwealth whose component parts will be homogeneous despite their diversity.

The real value of this book lies in its accurate surveys of the question of caste, the system of education which the British have introduced into India, the growth of British power and the modern spirit in the Orient. The author touches international issues when he deals with the advances which Asiatics have made in this generation and suggests that the spread of western ideas among Oriental peoples is bringing forward new problems between the white and colored races. "If Britain lost her hold on India," he writes, "the deathknell of the work of the white man out East would sound. It would mean disaster to Europe and to all those countries that sprang from her." Mr. Staal holds no brief for the contrary view, that Britain and India might be able to evolve a new political relationship likely to work for the good of both Europe and Asia.

A. I.

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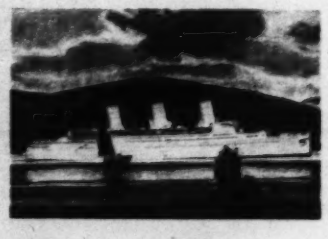

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WORLD CRUISE

Canadian Pacific

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

SIR ARTHUR SALTER, one of Great Britain's foremost economists and former director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations, is exceptionally well qualified by knowledge and experience to pass upon the merits and defects of the machinery of world organization as it exists today.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS has contributed many poems to the Monitor.

MARJORIE SHULER continues her series of intimate sketches of outstanding women. One concerning Helen Jacobs, tennis champion, appeared Aug. 29.

JOHN A. MAY, of London, is a frequent contributor. His article on British Airways appeared in the July 18 number.

The OLD SOLDIER has a unique way of looking at things. Today, he handles the problem of war debts in much the same way as he dealt with disarmament (May 23) and patriotism (Aug. 1).

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER was the author of the article on Schools for Grown-ups published Aug. 29.

EYRE SANDFORD CARTER, of London, contributed an article about Fascism, Communism and democracy April 25. On Aug. 29 he described London's rôle as landlord.

DOROTHEA D. KAHN of the Monitor's Chicago staff contributed an article on the World Fair in the Magazine Section of May 23.

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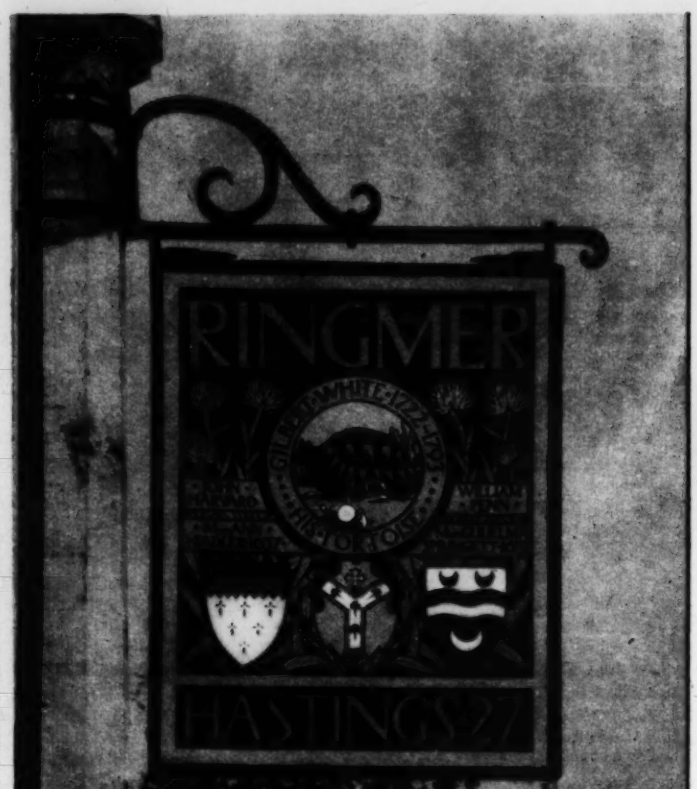

Dorien Leigh, Ltd.

On a Sussex Signpost

SWINGING ON A POST by the roadside in the ancient Sussex village of Ringmer, near London, is a little known sign which the villagers hope will attract American visitors now that the vogue of travel is returning—for the sign links Ringmer with the United States. Those who stop to consult the signpost notice that not only does it declare Hastings to be 27 miles away, but that inscribed in the center are the names of William Penn, founder of the State of Pennsylvania, and John Harvard, founder of Harvard College.

And if the traveler stops a knowledgeable villager to inquire how it came about that such famous names as John Harvard and William Penn became stranded on a village signpost in Sussex his answer will be that both these gentlemen married ladies of Ringmer. Harvard married Ann Sadler, daughter of the vicar of that time (1636), while William Penn married Guilielma Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, in 1672.

The fifth name on the sign is that of Gilbert White, the curate who became the great British naturalist of the eighteenth century. In the center of the sign is depicted "Gilbert White His Tortoise."

The signpost was presented to the village of Ringmer by Sir Stephen Demetriadi, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, who married a descendant of Mrs. William Penn.

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Look for the name
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT

THESE BOYS GO IN FOR BEEF — J. C. Allen & Son

..4-H Clubs

(Continued from Page 9)

obstacles conquered. More than this, they are getting experience in active citizenship, in addressing gatherings of adults on matters of importance, and are learning how to coöperate with neighbors. How effective such experiences in good living must be in counteracting any tendencies toward delinquency!

Much is done in city schools, settlements and youth organizations to help urban children develop their abilities, but there appears to be nothing for them like the 4-H Club movement which brings the resources of the Federal Government and state colleges to the aid of youth training for adult vocations. Should not every city girl who wants to be an excellent home maker have the opportunity to learn the art from experts as her country sisters have? The economic value to the country of such widespread training might be well worth the price.

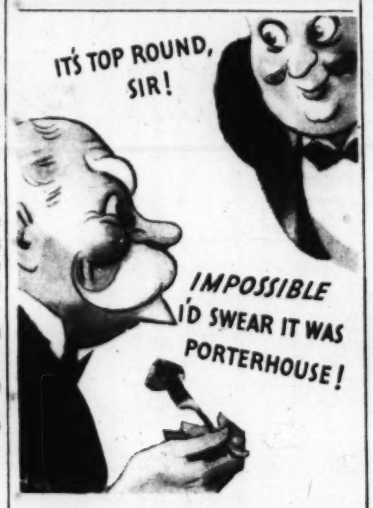
To help city boys train for their future occupations would be more difficult than to give rural boys such guidance. The farm lad grows up naturally to a single vocation, farming, but city boys enter a great variety of fields. However, with subsistence farming becoming a possible way of living for great numbers of factory workers, and suburban life growing in favor with professional people with the five-day week, in the future it may be highly important for all city boys to know the elements of home gardening, chicken raising and carpentry. At the present time, with government reaching out to extend its services to people who need them, it might be well worth while to consider what 4-H Club work has done for farm youth, and what it might do for the whole nation if extended to city boys and girls.

Georgia's Tax Law

How Georgia helped to defray her expenses during the War Between the States with a state income tax has been discovered in the state archives.

In 1863, the Georgia income law demanded 5 per cent on incomes of $10,000 and less ranging to 25 per cent on incomes above $100,000. This tax was levied on 90,000 registered voters, most of whom were fighting in the field, and brought in $650,000 the first year. The only exemption mentioned was the first 8 per cent of income; everything above that, not discounting losses for any reason, was taxed.

Not less than one year and not more than five years imprisonment at hard labor with a double tax assessment was the penalty for evading the law.



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SOAKS CLOTHES WHITE NATURALLY

"NO HARSH BLEACHED LOOK OR SMELL about my Chipso'd white clothes! Chipso takes the dirt out of a heavy material like this white cotton homespun suit I'm wearing so that it looks like *new* each time I wash it. Yet Jo Ann's *sheer* dresses wear and *wear*, and Chipso is like a tonic for colors, it keeps them so bright. This shows there is nothing harsh in Chipso."

"SMOOTH-HANDS TEST" SHOWS CHIPSO IS EXTRA FINE SOAP

"DISH-WASHING is lots **EASIER** with Chipso—you get such grand suds! They cut grease fast, but don't dry out your hands. When I saw how nice Chipso was to my hands I knew it would be safe to use Chipso even for my best lingerie and stockings. It's certainly a convenience, as well as an ecohomy, with a big wash like ours, to have one soap that is SAFE for everything!"

Touring for Swiss Trade

In an effort to assist Swiss industries, a special train is touring Switzerland for three months ending the latter part of September exhibiting Swiss products. Such trains have been successfully operated in a number of countries but this is the first time such an exhibition has been used in Switzerland.

The idea has also caught on with shipping and foreign trade interests. New Zealand, Canada and the United States are some of the countries which have fitted out floating exhibitions to attract buyers in overseas markets.

The exhibition train consists of 10 cars which have been placed at the disposal of the promoters for a moderate charge. The cars are painted wine-red, which distinguishes the train from others on its journey of 2000 kilometers. It is stopping at the 50 largest cities making an average visit of three days in each.

Among the commodities shown on the train are household articles of various kinds, furniture, music and musical instruments, sporting goods, toys, handicraft articles, watches, jewelry, tools, clothing, shoes and food products.

Although the exhibition has been well advertised on a commercial as well as a patriotic basis, some opposition to the venture has been expressed. The Swiss Machine Association and the Swiss Bureau for the Development of Trade voiced objection to the project, claiming that the train is likely to draw patronage from several important industrial exhibitions taking place during the period the train will be in service.

Chilean Rice

Chile is attempting to increase the domestic production of rice, the Republic being one of the Latin-American countries where it has never been produced on a large scale. The popularity of this grain necessitates imports of approximately 8000 metric tons annually at a total cost of about 2,500,000 pesos.

Domestic production of rice during 1934 is estimated at about 300 tons, which is five times the crop of last year.

SAN ILDEFONSO'S BLACK POTTERY Mario Scacheri

. . Potteries

(Continued from Page 6)

said Marie in a faint monotone when I was able to get an interview with her in her little sitting room within the pueblo. Outside, Anna and Julian were molding and painting for the fair crowd. Marie paused slightly between each word but nevertheless was very poised, winsome and genuine.

"We want everybody to get something so we tell others how to make the pottery," she continued, speaking of their discovery and always bringing in the names of Dr. Hewett and Mr. Chapman, meaning Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, director of the School of American Research, in Santa Fe, and Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman, of the Laboratory of Anthropology, in Santa Fe. Both these men gave her "the interest to go ahead," she said.

Marie told her own story in short phrases of the rise of pottery making in her own San Ildefonso.

"Men from the museum one time come to us with some bowls from the ruins," she said, "and they say, 'Make some bowls like these.' So I make some, and I say to them, 'What to do with so much bowls,' and they say, 'You sell it,' and I say, 'Nobody here to buy these bowls.' They say, 'We take them to Santa Fe and sell them for you.' So they did and they brought back the money and say, 'Make more bowls.' We make more and more. Now people come to us to buy pottery. We not take it to them. And now everybody in San Ildefonso make pottery."

But there was something else she was eager to tell, as she twitched at her apron and smiled.

"Men not make pottery—only women." Then she paused. "My four children were all boys," she said. "But now I have a little grandchild. She is a girl—Anita. Last summer I showed her to make her first pottery bowl—just little, like a cup. Now Mr. Chapman has it to show the people."

Russian Buying

Russia is increasing its purchases of Dutch products. Orders placed in the Netherlands by the Soviet Republic in the first six months of 1934 aggregate 14,284,000 guilders, approximately $10,000,000, as compared with 14,800,000 guilders during the whole of last year. Rubber was the outstanding item in this trade, followed by tin, spices, machinery, implements and rags. These figures do not include chartering of Netherland ships by Russia.

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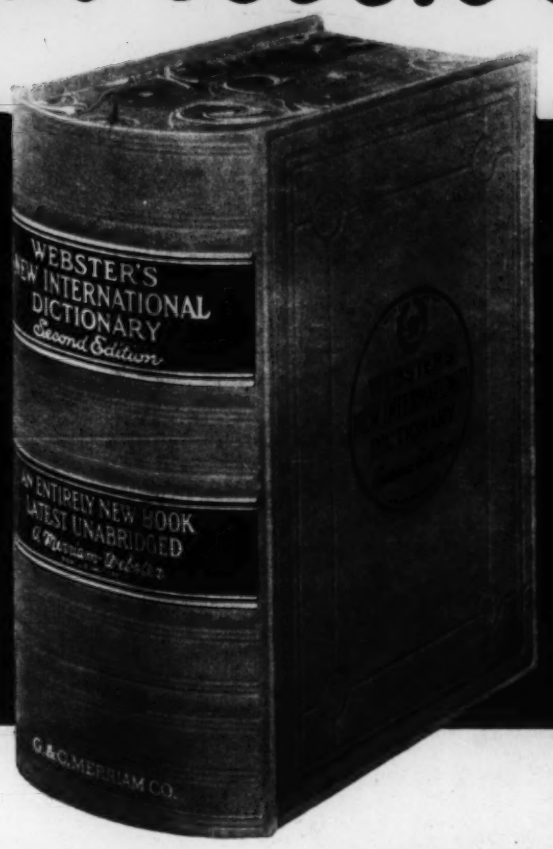

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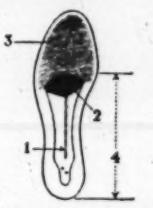

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